AN

ESSAY

ON

CUTANEOUS DISEASES,

IMPURITIES OF THE SKIN,

AND

ERUPTIONS OF THE FACE.

IN TWO PARTS.

PART I.

IN WHICH IS RECOMMENDED

AN APPROVED METHOD OF CURE,

By ROBERT DICKINSON,

SOLE PROPRIETOR AND PREPARER OF

GOWLAND's LOTION,

No. 55, LONG-ACRE.

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VENDER OF DICKINSON'S GOWLAND'S LOTION IN

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND,

AND AMERICA.

1800.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE credit of Gowland's Lotion, and the injunction under which it was received, would always have prevented my ſubmitting to any mode of public advertiſement, had not a ſpurious compoſition been obtruded on the world through the hacknied and humiliating channel of a newſpaper. To prevent, then, that diſappointment which muſt accrue to the public from the inefficacy of ſuch a preparation; to prevent, alſo, that diſgrace which might attach itſelf to the genuine article, and, at the ſame time, to preſerve my property, I am COMPELLED to adapt a ſimilar mode.

The Lotion, which is the ſubject of the following pages, was originally invented by a Medical man, ſolely for the cure of DISEASES IN THE SKIN, generally termed *Scorbutic*. Its uſe, however, ſoon marked out for it a field far more extenſive; for on the ſelf ſame principle of Medical Science that it eradicated theſe diſeaſes, it was found by every perſon who had made uſe of it, to have ſo cleared the complexion, by purging the Skin of thoſe acrid particles which indurate and thicken it, that from private recommendation alone, it very ſoon became an appendage to every faſhionable toilet in the three kingdoms; and *the alteration they found in themſelves*, was the baſis of its eſtabliſhment, *and not by advertiſement*.

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However ſingular it may ſeem, it is as ſtrangely true, that, in exact proportion as diſeaſes of the ſkin are violent, disfiguring, and hideous, in the ſame degree exiſts, in ſome people's minds, objection to their cure, from a monſtrous idea that Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, and Carbuncles, are indiſpenſible with their general health: whereas, inſtead of conſidering them as ariſing from any contaminated ſtate of the blood, they ought to conſider them, as is demonſtrated in this Pamphlet, as mere defects in the ſkin,—defects, I ſay, in the particular glands and veſſels of the ſkin where they happen to be ſeated, occaſioned by a depraved ſecretion in the cutaneous capillary arteries, and the vicious elaborated matter by the cutaneous glands, from their being in a preternatural ſtate; and this ſtate, all kinds of irritation, even *expoſure alone, will often occaſion;* which is one of the reaſons why they are frequently found ONLY in the face.

The beautiful fabric of the human ſkin, is, in all perſons, naturally qualified to exhibit an exquiſite degree of brilliancy and luſtre; but this beauty depends on a freedom from diſeaſe, and in maintaining its original and native clearneſs. Whatever, therefore, will inſure theſe attainments ſurely cannot fail to meet with attention from all thoſe who regard the wholeſomeneſs of their appearance, or the favour of the world, and who wiſh to unite beauty with the more ſubſtantial advantages of a healthy appearance. The effect of Gowland's Lotion being directed to the double purpoſe of cleanſing and clearing the ſkin, and thereby improving the complexion, as well as to cure it, when in a ſtate of diſeaſe, an attentive peruſal of this work will therefore be found intereſting to perſons of every deſcription and of every rank in life.

Mr. DICKINSON's

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

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GREAT as have been the improvements made by Phyſicians and Surgeons in the healing art within the laſt century, yet much will always remain for ſucceeding ages to accompliſh. Indeed, each gradation of improvement does but open to the diſcerning mind, more and more ſubjects for inveſtigation; and, perhaps, we ought not to be ſurpriſed, that amidſt ſo many objects which daily preſent themſelves, ſome of them ſhould obtain only a tranſient conſideration, and others eſcape wholly unnoticed.

Cicero obſerves, that "Phyſicians whoſe lives are occupied in deſtroying the MALADIES of life, are the MOST NOBLE PORTION of Society, and approach neareſt to the DIVINITY;—and that in proportion to the danger and malignity of the Diſorder, will their diligence ever be exerted."

It is to be regretted that this laſt remark of Cicero, has, in general, been too rigidly verified by the benevolent and moſt eminent of this claſs of men, who, devoting their attention wholly to ſuch objects only as immediately threaten our exiſtence, overlook, with unconcern, many calamities, which, though leſs alarming, do yet merit ſome conſideration; among theſe the CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS has been generally conſidered too trifling to demand their attention. This is the moſt favourable conſtruction under which their

general want of acquaintance with theſe complaints can be conſidered.—It is not likely that the vaſt power of medicine ſhould be baffled by a diſorder ſo trifling were it otherwiſe; it muſt, therefore, be from inattention only that they have continued ſo long in their preſent ſtate of ambiguity.

Suppoſing then their want of acquaintance with theſe diſorders to ariſe from their not having properly conſidered them, it is, if one may ſay ſo, nevertheleſs, a reproach to the faculty of this country that (GOWLAND'S LOTION) a public medicine ſhould have been almoſt the only thing by which, for many years, a cure for them was to be obtained, —for except in the inſtance of GOWLAND, and a very few others, patients have never been able to derive the ſmalleſt benefit from any thing which, at this day, is adminiſtered; unleſs DRENCHING, (often to the ruin and deſtruction of the ſtomach,) LONG BILLS, and a CONTINUANCE of the complaint, may be conſidered as ſo many benefits.——Whether this defect ariſes (and a ſerious defect it is,) from *inattention*, *inability*, or *deſign*, matters not to the afflicted,—they have been doomed to ſuffer, and I cannot help repeating, it is an indelible reproach to them collectively and individually that the DISEASES OF THE SKIN ſhould either have been ſo little attended to, ſo little underſtood, or ſo mal-treated, that nobody, now-a-days, even thinks of employing a Phyſician, or an Apothecary, for theſe complaints; and, indeed, many others, but fly to public medicines, which they know *the expence of*, have well founded hopes in, from the benefit others have received, and whoſe very exiſtence, as medicines, depend on their EFFICACY.

Although it muſt be allowed that thoſe diſeaſes which moſt immediately threaten to extinguiſh life, are worthier to occupy the ſtudy and diligence of the philanthropic and benevolent Phyſician, than thoſe of leſs dread; and although a blotchy, carbuncly, and eruptive face, is not to be ſo much

dreaded in its conſequence as a DISEASE, yet thoſe afflicted with theſe unwholeſome and forbidden appearances, feel, unhappily, ſo conſcious of the diſguſting ideas created in the mind of thoſe with whom they converſe, and are often perhaps anxious to pleaſe, as in time diffuſes a gloomy diſſatisfaction and lowneſs of ſpirits, which not unfrequently has been the forerunner of the moſt ſerious diſorders, independent of its affecting, perhaps, their advancement and ſucceſs in life. Surely, theſe alone are conſequences which it would not diſparage the dignity of the greateſt Medical Luminary that ever ſhone to avert. Be this as it may, I feel it my duty, as the Proprietor of the Lotion of GOWLAND, to make up for the deficiency of others, as far as lays in my power, by publiſhing the opinions, which he left behind him, on the ſubject, with ſome few remarks of my own.

Among the multitude, as well of the Faculty, as of other profeſſions, few think for themſelves, By the majority who either wade in darkneſs, or are led into error by the glare of falſe theory, medicine is daily practiſed to the deſtruction of thouſands. The greateſt number are mere copyiſts, ſome from indolence, others from neceſſity,

Cutaneous Eruptions, then, having, in general, received little more than fruitleſs theoretical diſcuſſion, without any advancement being made in the cure of the complaint, (except by Mr. GOWLAND,) we are obliged, in charity, to attribute it to the enormous opinions entertained concerning the *origin* of theſe diſeaſes. Moſt writers, and moſt practitioners conceiving the cauſe to lie in a diſtempered, or vitiated ſtate of the blood, endeavoured to determine what were the CHARACTERS and QUALITIES of this imaginary diſtemperature; but, there being no general acrimony exiſting in the ſyſtem, no vice in the BLOOD to correct, its nature could not be DISCOVERED: and, as muſt ever be the

caſe where no criterion exiſts, their labours were neceſſarily abortive.

From theſe FALSE PRINCIPLES were deduced medical indications, or methods of cure equally erroneous; numerous and different as the opinions from whence they ſprung.—Thus by purſuing the FALSE the TRUE means were neglected; and thus we account for that univerſal want of ſucceſs in the treatment of ſuch complaints.

Finding, at length, the fallacy of thoſe opinions, ſome Phyſicians began to ſuſpect, and are now convinced, that the diſeaſes of the ſkin are mere *local affections*, occaſioned by a diſeaſed action of the extreme arterial veſſels and cutaneous glands; which interrupting the proper ſecretion of the perſpirable matter produce the cutaneous eruption, and not from any diſorder in the blood as had formerly been believed.—To what are we indebted for this vaſt and ſudden revolution in the opinions of this enlightened, great, and uſeful body of Society? To GOWLAND's LOTION. It is the very general uſe and the ſucceſs which for ſo many years has attended this External Medicine, which has convinced them of this grand and uſeful truth; and ſo completely is this revolution brought about, and avowed by the LIBERAL and UNPREJUDICED Phyſicians that a great number, I might ſay the *greater* number, or perhaps all, of THIS CLASS uniformly recommend it.

The ſituation of Mr. GOWLAND was particularly favourable, and gave more frequent employment to his experience in the complaint of which we are about to ſpeak, than moſt others; and he laudably availed himſelf, at an early ſtage, of this novel doctrine, with that alertneſs and obſervation, which eventually produced the ſpecific in queſtion.

He had obſerved the treatment employed on Miſs Chud-

leigh*, by the Phyſicians, under whoſe care ſhe was, and the inefficacy, with which it was attended; and *although* HIS Lotion was not adminiſtered until THEIR efforts had failed of ſucceſs, its wonderful effects were beyond his own, or even his patient's hopes. This fact *alone* was not ſufficient to immortalize the Lotion, and enſure to it the reputation of a SPECIFIC; but a long uſe, and a ſcrutinizing and judicious obſervation, were further neceſſary. However, from the knowledge of this fact, a great number of afflicted perſons more readily concurred to try the remedy.—

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* The firſt circumſtance which gave riſe to the Lotion was a caſe wherein the abilities of the moſt eminent medical characters in the kingdom had been unſucceſsfully exerted. As this remarkable circumſtance, which at once eſtabliſhed the Lotion in all the polite and faſhionable circles, is ſtill remembered by ſome of the moſt EXALTED CHARACTERS AT ST. JAMES'S, we ſhall take the liberty to relate it:

The once lovely and much celebrated Dutcheſs of Kingſton, (when Miſs Chudleigh,) was one of the Maids of Honour to the Princeſs Dowager of Wales. In ſituations, thus elevated, our perſonal accompliſhments are the more important, as they are the more conſpicuous; indeed, in all ſituations, beauty and deformity leave upon the mind very different impreſſions; with a face and perſon formed to command the love and admiration of a court, her ſkin became affected with a lumpy thickneſs and opacity, which threatened to deſtroy her beauty. Like all others in the ſame ſituation, ſhe had recourſe to paints, patches, and coſmetics, of every denomination; theſe were not only ineffectual, but ſerved to increaſe the progreſs of the complaint, until at length the ſkin of the face gave way to a decided, fixed, and ſettled eruption. The Phyſicians to the houſehold were called in, and ſhe accordingly ſubmitted to the uſual routine of internal medicine, which conſumed much time, and in the end had no effect—nor were ſea-bathing, a decoction of the woods, and the moſt ſevere regimen, attended with any better ſucceſs. It is neceſſary here to obſerve, that Mr. GOWLAND, the inventor of this Lotion, was at that time Apothecary to the houſehold of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, as he was afterwards to that of his preſent Majeſty, and was conſidered as one of the honeſteſt men of his profeſſion: but this diſtinguiſhed quality, although it procured him the ſteady countenance and protection of his Sovereign, operated differently with thoſe under whom he acted (particularly in this

This afforded him new opportunities of verifying and eſtabliſhing the vaſt power of his Lotion, and, at the ſame time, was the moſt complete defence of his doctrine and reputation, from the invidious attacks of thoſe intereſted men of his time, againſt whoſe ill-judged practice it had ſo directly militated.

The doctrine of Scurvy had predominated among them, and ſeemed indiſcriminately to comprehend the whole of the numerous claſs of cutaneous diſeaſes which daily preſented themſelves; and, ſtrange to tell, ſo connected were they ſuppoſed to be with the general health and welfare of the conſtitution, that whenever eruptions appeared, they were ſaid to purify the blood, and be eſſential to both.

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this inſtance.) In the capacity of Apothecary to the houſehold, he made up, and had reluctantly adminiſtered to their patient all the farrago of medicines ordered by the Phyſicians; and when their uſeleſs efforts had, at length, intailed diſappointment, grief, and deſpair upon the lady, Mr. Gowland produced, and recommended to her uſe, this Lotion; in a very ſhort time its effects far exceeded his expectation, as alſo the moſt ſanguine hopes of Miſs Chudleigh; for it not only cured the eruption, but ſo far purified and cleanſed the ſkin from every ſpecies of thickneſs and impurity, it had formerly poſſeſſed, that, by the uſe of Gowland's Lotion, the fineneſs of her complexion became actually proverbial.*

This change in her appearance was ſo extraordinary, ſo immediate, viſible, and ſtriking, that from the great noiſe it made in the Drawing-room at St. James's, it became, for the time, the topic of converſation in all the genteel and faſhionable circles about town.—Thus Gowland's Lotion immediately became, and for the laſt fifty years, has maintained its ſituation, as an appendage to every toilet of faſhion,—a ſituation, where diſeaſe is as LOATHSOME, as health and beauty are truly DESIRABLE. Nor is it ſurely any wonder that ſenſible perſons ſhould prefer an advantage ſo permanent, healthy, and laſting, over the deceitful glare of thoſe artificial coverings, which every day require to be renewed at the expence of health, time, and every native charm.

* *See page 46, of Authentic particulars of the Life of the Dutcheſs of Kingſton, publiſhed by* BARKER, *Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Covent-Garden.*

Under this general and indefinitive idea, have moſt ſyſtematic authors involved the treatment of Cutaneous Diſeaſes; and notwithſtanding the glow of health was fixed on the cheek, and the brilliancy of the eye ſhone contemptuouſly on the Doctor's elaborate preſcription; yet ſo profound was the doctrine, that no difference in the ſymptoms of the diſeaſe, neither the locality of the complaint, its ſlightneſs or magnitude, could alter his determination. The conſtitution muſt be changed, and the ſtomach gorged with alteratives 'till the ſuppoſed ſcorbutic ſeeds ſhould be eradicated from the habit. The ſmall ſhare of benefit experienced by the afflicted, gave the moſt poſitive contradiction both to the Theory and Practice, but nothing better was ſuggeſted.

The ſubject thus deſerted, and Cutaneous complaints ſo ſlovenly conſidered, and ſo unſucceſsfully treated;—the thouſands of victims, in the higheſt ſituations of life, calling for relief, which Mr. GOWLAND knew it was in his power to give, could not but operate as a ſtrong inducement to any one who felt himſelf in a ſituation, and poſſeſſed of integrity and independence ſuperior to the prejudice of the times, and ſufficient to defend him againſt the angry clamour of his brethren, for this expoſure of their inattention or ignorance.

In ſuch a ſituation was Mr. GOWLAND:—Favoured with the countenance and protection of his Sovereign to a very high degree. Rich both in character and fortune, his motives could not be ſuſpected. Had the Specific, of which I am now *Sole Proprietor*, been uſhered into the world by an unknown and obſcure character, through the medium of a newſpaper, (the vehicle of moſt articles of the preſent day) ſuſpicion might not unfairly have ſettled on it:—but Mr. GOWLAND was a man, whoſe eminent abilities were diſtinguiſhed by the medical ſituations he held in the Houſeholds of his late and preſent Majeſty, the late Prince of

Wales, and the Princeſs Dowager of Wales; independent of which, he filled a very conſpicuous line of practice; he was a man, whoſe judgement and integrity had been too long experienced, and too fully eſtabliſhed, to admit the leaſt diſadvantageous imputation, or an apprehenſion that he was actuated by any but the moſt upright, fair, and philanthropic motives. He ſought not to extend his fortune by announcing this medicine in his life time; neither was it ever publiſhed; but gained all its celebrity by the footing it obtained in his practice, and the private recommendation reſulting from its own efficacy.

This happy diſcovery of a ſpecific for Cutaneous Diſeaſes, an event reſerved for Mr. Gowland to accompliſh, has been of much more intereſt and benefit to mankind than all the volumes which have been written on the Theory of Eruptions of the Skin, for they have always been defective in the moſt eſſential part, the PRACTICE, and MEANS OF CURE.

It will appear by this Eſſay, that he was acquainted with the true cauſe of the diſeaſe, and although many Phyſicians may have written with more elegance on the impurities of the ſkin; yet, like the Grecian Statuary* who engaged to execute all that his rival had promiſed—ſo has Mr. Gowland done—he has RELIEVED HIS PATIENTS. The medical obſervations which conſtitute the baſis and eſſence of this pamphlet, demonſtrate that his knowledge was by no means ſuperficial.

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* Two Grecian ſculptors were called by the Senate, to declare how they would execute a ſtatue which ſhould be alluſive to an hero of Greece, and was to be erected in honour of him. One of them made a long diſcourſe, which ſhewed him to have an exquiſite taſte, and proved that he was completely maſter, at leaſt of the *theory* of his art: when he had finiſhed, the opinion of the other was required; he anſwered in a few words, "I will DO what my colleague has SAID;" and he was choſen by the Senate, becauſe they deſired THE WORK, and not a diſſertation upon it.

The many reaſons and proofs, which both demonſtrate his knowledge, and the truth of the doctrine, have received additional weight, from having ſince appeared in the works of the moſt enlightened Phyſicians of the preſent day, and which prove incontrovertibly, that Cutaneous Diſeaſes are mere LOCAL AFFECTIONS.

Were it not that medical books are chiefly confined to the reading of medical men, theſe truths muſt, before now, have been univerſally admitted; and the plan, at the inſtance of the patient, as unanimouſly adopted; but however juſt and ſalutary the doctrine they promulgate may be, it never becomes thoroughly diſſeminated on that account, eſpecially if it ſhould happen to be repugnant to the general conſumption of medicine. How far this may have been the caſe in what has formerly been written on this ſubject, is left to the diſcernment of the reader.—It may, however, be obſerved, that the uſe of a Topical Remedy, in Cutaneous Diſeaſes, muſt entirely ſuperſede the uſe of internal medicine for theſe complaints; from its pleaſantneſs, eaſe, and certainty of cure. Hence ſome oppoſition muſt be expected from the ſelfiſh as well as the ignorant: characters unhappily too common, even in this profeſſion; characters on whom the remark of Cicero ſhould be reverſed.

In the peruſal of this work, it is hoped that the intelligent reader will find reaſoning and fact founded on reflection and experiment, in conſonance with the trueſt principles of the Medical Art, and not on ſimple ſpeculation; nor is it doubted that the truth and candour of Mr. Gowland's Remarks will enſure to his SPECIFIC that confidence, which the experience of fifty years, and the teſtimony of thouſands, in the firſt ranks of ſociety, have proved it to deſerve.

After all, it is more than probable, notwithſtanding the ingenuity and good ſenſe which abound in Mr. Gowland's

Remarks, that Mr. Dickinſon's diffidence would have prevented them from appearing in the world, had they not been ſo clearly adopted, ſo fully entered into, and ſo ſtrongly corroborated by Gentlemen of the Faculty, diſtinguiſhed for learning, genius, and extenſive medical practice; but under the ſhelter of ſuch names as BELL, CULLEN, GARNETT, Dr. DARWIN, and others, he thinks it would be a public injury any longer to ſuppreſs them.

In the proſecution of our plan, we firſt deſcribe the Anatomy of the Skin, and explain the nature of its Secretion; and, proceeding to treat of Cutaneous Diſorders in general, point out the miſtakes of thoſe writers who impute ſuch eruptive complaints to acrimony in the blood, or to a ſcorbutic habit. The cauſes and ſymptoms of the *real* Scurvy are then explained, and in what reſpects it differs from diſeaſes of the Skin:—Proofs are brought that ſuch diſeaſes do not originate in a vitiated ſtate of the blood, nor are ſymptomatic of ſcorbutic complaints; but are really *local* affections of the ſkin, occaſioned by a nervous influence, by a depraved ſecretion, by a ſtoppage of the inſenſible perſpiration, or by the operation of external cauſes, among which the effect of the viciſſitudes of the atmoſphere, and of the oxygenous principle are conſidered:—Authorities of eminent writers on the ſubject are advanced; from whence we conclude that topical applications are the *only* effectual remedy in Cutaneous complaints; and that from fifty years experience the Genuine GOWLAND'S LOTION may be conſidered an abſolute *Specific*.

ANATOMY OF THE SKIN.

NATURE has not been leſs bountiful and attentive to the ſtructure of the external covering of the human body, than to the more noble parts of its fabric; and the SKIN is equally remarkable for its general uſe and beauty. It is commonly deſcribed by Anatomiſts under the appellations of the *epidermis*, *cuticula*, or *ſcarf-ſkin*, and the *cutis*, or true ſkin.

The cuticle is a fine tranſparent, and inſenſible pellicle, deſtitute of nerves and blood-veſſels, inveſting the body, and every where covering the true ſkin. Of its origin or formation we can advance nothing with certainty. When examined by the microſcope, it appears to be compoſed of ſeveral laminæ, or ſcales, which may be increaſed, or become thickened, by preſſure, as is obſervable in the hands and feet. This cuticle may be eaſily ſeparated from the parts beneath, eſpecially by heat, or by maceration in water; yet is quickly renewed when injured, or deſtroyed by any accident. It is pierced by an infinite number of pores, which afford a paſſage to the hairs, to ſweat, and to inſenſible perſpiration. Theſe pores, indeed, are found far to exceed in number the extremities of the exhaling veſſels; hence it would appear that perſpiration and ſweat are poured out, not on the ſurface of the cuticle, but under it; and from thence ooze out as through a ſieve. The cuticle is preſerved ſoft and pliant by the mucuous ſecretion below it, and by the perſpirable matter opening on it through theſe innumerable pores. The lines which we obſerve on the epidermis belong to the true ſkin; the cuticle adjuſts itſelf to them, but does not form them.

The Cutis, or true ſkin is, in the language of Anatomiſts, highly organized. It is compoſed of fibres cloſely compacted together, interwoven with arteries, veins, and nerves, and exquiſitely formed to convey to the mind thoſe impreſſions which characteriſe the ſenſe of FEELING.—When the cuticle is ſeparated from the true ſkin, a diſcovery is made of numerous papillæ, evidently calculated to receive the impreſſions of the touch; being particularly obſervable where the ſenſe of feeling is moſt delicate, as in the palms of the hands, and on the fingers: and the great ſenſibility of theſe papillæ proves them to be exceedingly nervous.

Between the cuticle and true ſkin is found a mucilaginous fluid, contained in a fine reticular or net-work ſubſtance, ſheathing the nerves, and affording them a conſtant ſupply of moiſture, while the epidermis protects them from the external air, and modifies their too great ſenſibility.

The internal ſurface of the cutis becomes inſenſibly of a leſs firm texture, and at length loſes itſelf in the *cellular membrane*, which is found to inveſt the moſt minute fibres we are able to trace; ſo that by modern phyſiologiſts it is very juſtly conſidered as the univerſal connecting medium of every part of the body.

Within the ſubſtance of the cutis lie a number of ſmall glands called *ſebaceous*, which perform a very important office in the animal economy:—they have excretory ducts every where opening on the ſurface of the ſkin, through which the fluid they ſecrete is tranſmitted to lubricate that membrane: this when firſt thrown out appears to be an oily fluid, but when retained in cavities in the ſkin, it hardens and becomes of the colour and conſiſtence of ſuet, from which circumſtance theſe glands have obtained their name ſebaceous*.

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* It is the detenſion and concretion of this ſuetty matter in the pores of the ſkin, which, by checking the circulation, prevents it from attaining that lively and beautiful bloom, that enchanting roſeate tinge, alluded to in page 8 and 9, of the Second part of this Work, (which may alſo be had Gratis of every Vender of DICKINSON'ſ GOWLAND'ſ LOTION):—and this concretion, by hardening and thickening the ſkin, creates a ſqualid, pale, ſickly, and cadaverous appearance—which the Lotion, by its ſtimulating powers, is calculated to remove.

Among other qualities of the ſkin might be mentioned its elaſticity, and capability of diſtention and contraction to a very ſurpriſing degree: but we muſt here confine ourſelves to an object more peculiarly intereſting on the preſent occaſion, namely, the

CUTANEOUS ERUPTION, and the SECRETION of PERSPIRABLE MATTER.

AMONG Chronical complaints, though an Eruption of the Skin be one of the moſt common, it is happily, at the ſame time, one of the leaſt dangerous; as thoſe who are afflicted by it generally enjoy a very good ſtate of health. In the infancy of anatomy, Phyſicians were very deſirous of concealing their ignorance of the cauſe of theſe diſorders, and very liberally attributed them to ſome *humoural vice*; and hence there has been propagated a very general error, in the medical appropriation of the term *humour*, by perverting its ſignification, and making it ſynonymous with a *virus*, or *acrimony*:—whereas it ſimply means fluids or juices, without any reference whatever to their good or bad properties. Yet the ignorance of ſome, and the diſhoneſty of others, have perverted the true meaning of this term, to terrify us into a courſe of uſeleſs internal medicine, and, inſtead of forwarding, to deter us from the only means of cure.

Some more enlightened Engliſh Phyſicians of the preſent day, have, however, unveiled this ſpecies of impoſture, and expoſed the abſurdity of the hypotheſis of humours. But as medical writings are uſually limited to the peruſal of profeſſional men, this erroneous idea has not been ſo generally eradicated as could be wiſhed, and the people at large continue in the ſame ſtate of ignorance.—The humouraliſts have never been able to ſupport their opinion beyond the moſt ſimple conjectures; the moſt plauſible of which is, that the work of Chylification and Sanguification, or the preparation of Chyle and Blood, is often ill performed; and conſequently, that the fluids remove more or leſs from their natural ſtate. Before we reply to this, it may be advantageous to

the reader to have before him a ſhort view of the proceſs of Sanguification:

The food having remained a ſufficient length of time in the ſtomach, is converted into a greyiſh pulp; the thinner and more digeſted parts of which paſs by little at a time into the inteſtines; where, by the intermixture with the bile and pancreatic juice, it is further attenuated and diſſolved, and its nature ſeems perfectly changed; conſtituting now a very mild, ſweet, and whitiſh fluid, diſtinguiſhed by the name of *chyle*, and being diveſted of its feculent parts, which become the reſidum, and are conveyed off by the proper channel. This fluid is abſorbed by the lacteals, which carry it into a common reſervoir, called the *receptaculum chyli*; from whence it is conveyed by the *thoracic duct* into the left ſubclavian vein, and poured into the blood. But though it be thus mixed with the blood, it does not yet become a part of it. Another beautiful operation is neceſſary before this crude chyle can be converted into RED blood, and conveyed, full of nutritious principles, to the remoteſt parts of the ſyſtem. The chyle then paſſes with the blood from the left ſubclavian vein to the heart, from whence it is poured by the pulmorary arteries into the minute veſſels of the lungs; and there, by its contact with OXYGEN, or the pure part of the Atmoſpheric air, is converted into a rich red fluid*; it then returns to the heart, and is conveyed from the left

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* OXYGEN, (the elaſtic, vital, dephlogiſticated air,) is that elementary principle which is now generally believed to communicate the red colour to blood. It is known that blood returning from the veins is of a dark colour; and though diluted with freſh chyle from the ſubclavian vein, it continues of the ſame dark colour until it paſſes through the lungs, on which it inſtantly aſſumes a very florid red: and that this change may be affected through membranes much thinner than we can ſuppoſe thoſe of the lungs to be, hath been demonſtrated by Dr. Prieſtley's experiments on *Dephlogiſticated Air*. The Doctor ſuppoſes the florid colour of the blood to be owing to a portion of that air, or rather of its elaſtic principles, abſorbed by the lungs:—And that this oxygenous principle may have an influence on the finer cutaneous veſſels, and excite efflorescence, &c. is a conjecture perfectly conſonant to reaſon, and has been happily enforced by Dr. Garnett. See pages 25 and 26.

It is the property of Oxygen to communicate a redneſs to all bodies which abſorb it. Dr. Darwin, ſpeaking of Oxygen, relates a circumſtance which happened to Dr. Prieſtley, while making his experiments on the oxygenous fluid, where a quantity of it eſcaping through the valve of his machine, inſtantly deſcended, and formed a red cloud.

ventricle to that organ, to all parts of the body, every where diſpenſing warmth, nouriſhment, and the vital principle. Thus, while the ſecretions are ſubject to change from all the variety of cirumſtances we have to enumerate, the blood continues to go on in the ſame routine, unaltered and unaffected by any of them.

One might obſerve to the advocates for acrimony, that if the aliments are not all converted into chyle, the lacteals do not abſorb the remainder, but refuſe admiſſion to all matters which have either an *acid* or alkaline quality; and that theſe veſſels have a power of ſelecting what is proper for them, and of refuſing what is not: thus their mouths become ſhut the inſtant their outer extremities are approached by theſe ſubſtances, and except to ſome particular medicines, open only to what is neutraliſed and fit for nutrition. This diſtinguiſhing or ſelecting faculty the late John Hunter expreſsly calls, "THE PERCEPTION OF THE ORGANS." In order to demonſtrate this, we need but obſerve, that there are always matters in the inteſtinal canal which are naturally of a corrupted ſtate, namely, the reſiduum of the proceſs of chylification or excrements, and which are refuſed upon the ſame principle.

There is alſo in the inteſtines a quantity of gas really mixed with the aliments and chyle; but this is never abſorbed by the lacteals in the pure ſtate of gas; we ſay *never*, becauſe if it ſhould happen, immediate death would be the conſequence of ſuch abſorption; in fact, when this gas is injected into the cellular membrane of the ſkin, or into the veſſels of any animal, the moſt dreadful diſorders enſue, and very frequently death itſelf. This has been demonſtrated by the experiments of the Abbe Vaſſalli.

It is an obſervation highly worthy of notice, that there are alſo poſitive vital powers in the life of the animal, which prevent the *degeneration* of the fluids, as has been demonſtrated by facts and experiments; from whence it reſults, that the circulating fluids, even though not refreſhed by new aliments, preſerve themſelves innocent. And likewiſe that many organs exiſt in the animal body, which, if by accident any heterogeneous matter ſhould intermix therewith, continually purge and purify the maſs of blood;

and therefore it is, (as Dr. Ballonius, the Hippocrates of France, excellently obſerves) "That in individuals who have a bad temperament, or conſtitution, the blood is as good as in the moſt robuſt and healthy."

But as one falſe ſtep generally leads to another,—ſo the humouraliſts conceiving ſomething of an acrimonious nature to have been received into, or generated in the fluids, prepare for its extermination *vi & armis*; and by continued purging and bleeding, (to prepare the body for *ſweeteners* as they call them) effectually reduce the patient to the laſt ſtage of debility; and thus, inſtead of deſtroying, aggravate the cutaneous affection in taking a greater extent, and render its character more ſevere.—This practice is as infamous as the theory is abſurd; and fatal experience ought to have taught them to renounce what is always uſeleſs, and frequently dangerous.

It muſt alſo be obſerved, that in the practice of the *humouraliſts* they profeſs to cure *by the ſame means* ALL thoſe unhappy perſons who fall into their hands, however various the nature of the eruption.—If, according to their own opinion, an acrimony does exiſt, it ſurely cannot be of the *ſame* kind in each individual! but will eſſentially differ according to the temper, conſtitution, age, modes of living and paſſions of each;—and to be corrected, its nature ſhould be *known*.—This is another proof of the abſurdity of their practice; and ought to convince the world that they have not any idea of the acrimony which they undertake to deſtroy—of that imaginary giant whom they pretend to combat.

That theſe diſeaſes of the ſkin, are, in general, ſimply local affections, was an opinion entertained by Dr. Cullen, one of the moſt enlightened Phyſicians of the preſent or any other age; and from the numerous cauſes already aſſigned, in addition to what we ſhall here add, it evidently appears, that a DEPRAVED SECRETION, in the cutaneous glands, are the proximate cauſes of the diſeaſe. For

Iſt. This acrid and corroſive matter, could not exiſt in the maſs of blood, without exciting alarming diſorders in the animal

economy; but as the latter do not exiſt, there is not any reaſon for ſuppoſing the exiſtence of the former.

IInd. Thoſe perſons who are ſubject to Eruption, generally enjoy good health, and execute their functions without inconvenience.

IIIrd. Thoſe who have a bad conſtitution, and in whoſe fluids one might, with ſome appearance of probability, ſuppoſe an exiſting acrimony, are leaſt of all ſubject to eruptions. Nor are they ever met with in caſes of Chloroſis and Cachexy.

IVth. The Eruption is often confined to ſome one particular part; as to the noſe, the cheeks, the breaſt, or the extremities, but generally to the face alone.

Vth. If it were true, that the arteries received from the blood the matter which occaſioned the eruption, and that they diſcharged it upon the ſurface of the body, why do they not diſcharge it in equal proportion upon every part of it? Would it not be abſurd to ſuppoſe, that the artery A, or the artery B alone, ſhould have a power of ſelecting every thing vitiated from the general maſs, whilſt all the other veſſels of the ſyſtem receive their blood from the ſame ſource?

VIth. Cutaneous diſorders are not peculiar to any particular claſs of individuals, but attack all without diſtinction.

Thus, we meet with them alike, in the voluptuary, and the aſcetic; in thoſe who are little ſenſible to the allurements of wine, or the ſtill ſofter ones of love; in thoſe who do not labour, or in thoſe who do: in a word, the diſeaſe attacks perſons of all temperaments, characters, and paſſions. This precludes every ſuſpicion of a ſpecific acrimony of the fluid, as it could not be found in the midſt of circumſtances ſo oppoſite to each other.

VIIth. And laſtly, if there really exiſted a diſeaſe in the fluids, ſome advantage might be derived from the uſe of thoſe means, which Phyſicians have characteriſed under the titles of EDULCORANT, REFRIGERANT, BALSAMIC, and ANTISCEPTIC, medicines; but, on the contrary, experience has unfortunately ſhewn, that inſtead of the patients receiving benefit from them, the diſeaſe is uniformly exaſperated, and becomes worſe. For confirmation of this fact we

appeal to thoſe who have been the victims of medical credulity. Hence it is evident that the ſkin is the ſource of the eruption.

But ſhould the ſingle authority of the author be inſufficient to carry with it conviction, he will add the teſtimony of one of the moſt reſpectable ſurgeons, this, or any other country can boaſt of, and whoſe works are well known in every part of Europe; we mean Mr. BELL, of Edinburgh; and who, in giving his opinions on this ſubject, had no Specific to recommend, nor any view or intereſt whatever to promote, but the benefit of his fellow creatures.

" It was" ſays he, " till lately believed, that eruptive diſeaſes " of this nature (herpetic) could never appear but in conſequence " of ſome general morbid affection of the ſyſtem, and, accordingly, " a great variety of internal remedies have been recommended, by " almoſt every author that has written on the ſubject. It has even " been commonly conſidered as an unſafe and dangerous practice, to " attempt the cure of ſuch eruptions in any other way, than by cor- " recting the fluids which at firſt were ſuppoſed to have produced " them: it is ſomewhat ſingular, however, that the opinion ſhould " have remained ſo long uncontroverted by regular practitioners; " as, from the writings of many old authors it appears, that com- " plaints of this kind were conſtantly and eaſily cured, as they ſtill " are, by every itinerant, with local external applications only.

" This, we ſhould imagine, ought, very ſoon, to have over- " turned the general notion, which prevailed with reſpect to the na- " ture of thoſe diſorders, and which ſeemed, all along, to have no " other foundation than antiquity for its ſupport. Modern prac- " titioners, however, not being ſhackled by ſuch authority, have, " in many inſtances, ventured to diſpute, and boldly to deviate " from, the opinions of their predeceſſors, and the improvements " which have univerſally reſulted from ſuch a free ſpirit of enquiry, " have never yet given them reaſon to repent their having done ſo.

" This, in no inſtance, has been more remarkable, nor attend- " ed with better effects, than in the treatment of CUTANEOUS " DISORDERS, which from having been very perplexed, and intri-

" cate, will ſoon, it is hoped, become a very ſimple and eaſy " part of the practitioner's employment.

" Inſtead of the tedious and debilitating courſes of medicines, which patients went through formerly, and which, perhaps, they are ſtill too frequently obliged to undergo, *it is now found*, that *the greateſt number of theſe complaints, are more certainly, and ſpeedily removed, by the uſe of local remedies merely, than they ever were by a contrary courſe.*"*

Mr. Bell had become convinced, by long experience, that the external application of medicaments, rarely diſappoints the expectations of the Phyſician or Patient. He enumerates ſeveral of thoſe employed, as well by himſelf as by others, and obſerves, " that a principal dependence is to be placed upon thoſe which " are of an aſtringent and drying quality."

The ſame idea is ſupported and confirmed by a Phyſician of learning and abilities, and who has, perhaps, had more opportunities from his local ſituation of ſeeing chronic diſeaſes of the ſkin, than any other practitioner; we mean Dr. GARNETT, of Harrowgate. In his Treatiſe on the Mineral Waters of that place, page 112, he ſays,

" Notwithſtanding the common appearance of theſe diſeaſes, " few have been ſo little underſtood by medical practitioners, and " perhaps no author has yet deſcribed them with accuracy. By per- " ſons unacquainted with the ſcience of medicine, herpetic complaints " have been almoſt univerſally confounded with the ſcorbutic kind; " and it is aſtoniſhing, that ſome practitioners ſhould be ſo ignorant " of the diſtinction, no two diſeaſes being more oppoſite. Herpes " generally attacks the young and plethoric, who in other reſpects " enjoy high health, and is in its nature, always inflammatory; the " Scurvy, on the contrary, ſhews every indication of a putrid ſtate; " and when it is not brought on by putreſcent diet, or long abſti- " nence from freſh vegetables, it is moſt commonly confined to the " weak and debilitated valetudinarian, who has paſſed the meridian " of his life in the habits of rigid abſtemiouſneſs. In Herpetic com-

* Bell on the Theory and Management of Ulcers, § 9, p. 336.

" plaints, there is generally a ſuperabundance of OXYGEN in the " blood ; Scorbutic complaints have been ſhewn by Dr. Trotter, " Dr. Beddoes, &c. to depend upon a deficiency of that principle. " And beſides, the real ſcorbutic ulcer exhibits appearances perfectly " different from the diſorders now under conſideration ; inſomuch, " that there is ſcarcely a poſſibility of miſtaking the one for the " other : and the remedies of the two diſeaſes are juſt as oppoſite " as their ſeveral ſymptoms and appearances are different.

" Theſe diſeaſes of the ſkin have been thought, perhaps too fre- " quently, to depend upon an acrimony in the blood, which by an " effort of nature, is thrown out on the ſurface of the body ; but " there are no direct proofs of ſuch acrimony in Herpetic caſes ; and " there is reaſon to believe that they are leſs connected with a diſ- " eaſed ſtate of the conſtitution than has generally been imagined. " Indeed, the greateſt part of thoſe ſubject to them enjoy good " health, and are perfectly free from any conſtitutional diſeaſe.

" In the cure of theſe various diſeaſes of the ſkin, it has been " generally believed to be unſafe, and even dangerous to proceed in " any other way, than by correcting the original diſorder of the " fluids, which was ſuppoſed to produce them. It may, indeed, " occaſionally happen, that ſome diſorder of the general habit accom- " panies theſe complaints of the ſkin, and then regard muſt be paid " to it, but in the greateſt number of inſtances, they are much " more certainly and ſpeedily removed by the uſe of local remedies.

" By thoſe who maintain that an acrimony of the fluids is the " moſt common cauſe of theſe diſorders, it is ſuppoſed that the bene- " ficial effects of antimonials, and other diaphoretic medicines, de- " pend entirely on their evacuating or carrying off the morbid mat- " ter with which the fluids in thoſs diſorders are ſuppoſed to abound.

" Many arguments, however, occur againſt the probability of " this opinion, and in particular the difficulty, or rather the poſſibility " of ſhewing how theſe morbid matters, ſuppoſing that they *really* " *existed*, ſhould be more readily evacuated by ſudorifics, *than the* " *other parts of the blood* with which they muſt, in the courſe of the " circulation, be intimately mixed. But what puts it beyond a " doubt that all ſuch medicines act entirely in conſequence of pre-

" ſerving a free perſpiration, and not by evacuating any fluids par-
" ticularly morbid, is, that the ſame advantages in all ſuch com-
" plaints, are frequently to be obtained merely by the uſe of repeated
" warm bathing, with a due attention in other reſpects to cleanlineſs.

" From *this* view of the theory of ſuch complaints, many cir-
" cumſtances, with reſpect to them, may be much more clearly ac-
" counted for than on any other ſuppoſition: of theſe, however, we
" cannot enter into a full conſideration; and ſhall only obſerve,
" that by it may be explained the reaſon why ſuch complaints appear
" very frequently in a partial way only, which they often do, by
" breaking out in a ſingle ſpot without affecting any other part
" of the ſurface; this we cannot ſuppoſe would frequently happen,
" if theſe diſorders proceeded from a general affection of the ſyſtem;
" but it may very readily occur from a local ſtoppage of perſpira-
" tion occaſioned by the application of ſuch cauſes, to particular
" parts, as we know to be generally followed with that effect."

The FACE is the moſt common ſeat of cutaneous eruption, in conſequence of its being more particularly expoſed to the action of the air. Dr. GARNETT, (whom we have juſt quoted) has advanced a very ingenious theory, which ſeems ſatisfactorily to explain moſt of the phenomena attendant on Cutaneous Diſorders, as well as the *modus operandi* of the different topical remedies employed. He ſuppoſes " that the extreme cutaneous veſſels, which, in a natural ſtate, circulate colourleſs fluids, on being excited in the manner here mentioned, or on the application of ſtimulants, or perhaps from cauſes at preſent unknown to us, abſorb OXYGEN from the atmoſphere, which cauſes a heat, inflammation, florid appearance, and Cutaneous Eruption." That the inhalents on the ſurface of the body abſorb OXYGEN in greater quantities than any other ariform fluid, is ſhewn by Fourcroy;* and Dr. Garnett has proved by experiment, that when any part of the ſkin is expoſed to the action of pure oxygen for a length of time, a redneſs takes place, with an increaſed heat of the part, whilſt the quantity of oxygen gas is diminiſhed. The cutaneous veſſels thus, in ſome inſtances, perform

* See La Medicine Eclairée.

an office ſimilar to that of the lungs, and decompoſe the atmoſphere in contact with them; conſequently any topical remedy which can poſſibly act with ſucceſs in theſe diſeaſes, muſt operate by uniting with, and abſtracting the ſuperabundant oxygen from theſe inflamed veſſels. It is in this manner that the ſulphurated hydrogenous gas of the Harrowgate Waters is ſo efficacious; and if the compoſition of GOWLAND'S LOTION were made public, the world would ſoon acknowledge how admirably it is calculated to act in this manner.—Beſides metallic ſubſtances, there are a number of others which abſorb oxygen very eagerly, ſuch as eſſential oils, fats, tar, charcoal,* many vegetables, and in ſhort, all the claſs of bodies which were formerly denominated *phlogic*, but which are now known to be ſubſtances poſſeſſing a ſtrong attraction for oxygen. Many of theſe, when applied to the ſkin, will abſorb oxygen where it is ſuperabundant, and the Lotion contains ſome of the moſt active of this claſs of bodies.

THE SECRETION OF PERSPIRABLE MATTER.

As in the courſe of this Eſſay the term SECRETION is neceſſarily and frequently introduced;—and as on a thorough knowledge and intimate acquaintance with this term, and of its preciſe meaning in the fulleſt extent, depends all the information the reader can acquire, we ſhall endeavour to define the term, in a clear and comprehenſive manner.

By the term SECRETION, people have generally underſtood no more than certain prepared fluids or matters, without reflecting *at all* on the action of the organs that produce them; or on the

* The vapour of charcoal, which is no other than *fixed air*, is well known to be highly noxious, and frequently fatal:—Strongly ſcented perfumes, and rich aromatic or odoriferous flowers, eſpecially when ſhut up in cloſe chambers, have often a ſimilar deleterious effect; the cauſe of which probably is, that they too powerfully attract or abſorb that oxygenous principle in which, if we may uſe the expreſſion, conſiſts the vitality of the atmoſpheric air.

power of these organs to change the qualities of the secreted matter, and to impress it always with *new*, and in proportion to the severity of the exciting cause, frequently with *unsalutary* properties.

But by the term Secretion, PHYSIOLOGISTS understand a particular *operation*, performed by the extremities of the arterial vessels, from which results a new animal product, not previously existing in the blood; or in other terms, a fluid *sui generis*, furnished with new characters and properties, of their own distinct kind. The BILE, for instance, is a *secretion*; it is prepared in the liver, and does not exist in the blood; nor are its characters before it is secreted, to be found in any part of the human body. The fat also is a secretion; it does not exist in the blood, but the arteries, which terminate in the cellular membrane, elaborate and compose it by a secret and inimitable combination of principles. These are salutary and necessary secretions. And of this we are certain, that the poison of vipers is not found in the mass of their fluids, which, on the contrary, are very innocent; but it is prepared by particular organs endowed with that secretory power.*

A very considerable part of the bodies of most animals consists of bone, which is a composition of calcareous earth or chalk, and a peculiar acid:—yet this chalk does not exist in the blood, but is actually formed by an animal process; and innumerable instances might be adduced to shew, that various kinds of matter are *formed* by the secreting vessels, not *separated* from the blood. The matter prepared in virulent ulcers, is frequently sufficiently acrid to inflame and ulcerate the skin when coming in contact with it.—Yet, if this pernicious virus had any previous existence in the blood,—or were it by absorption, or any other means to be conveyed thither, its poisonous qualities would contaminate the whole mass.† It is prepared by the extremities of those vessels which terminate in the ulcer itself.

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* Vide Abbe Fontana on Poisons.

† The idea that such matters are not separated from the blood, but actually prepared by the glands, is not a novel opinion.—See Darwin's Zoonomia, vol. 1. page 288.

Nor is this proceſs of Secretion confined to the animal world; the different colours, odours, taſtes, and all the conſtituent parts of flowers and plants, are the reſult of different ſecretions. We well know that the EARTH has not in itſelf thoſe various colours, oils, ſalts and juices; and muſt therefore allow them to be the effect of an elaborate proceſs in the vaſcular conſtitution of the plant, ſimilar to the ſecretory power in animals:—and if it be abſurd to aſſert (as it certainly is) that theſe different products and matters exiſt in the EARTH, it may be equally abſurd to ſuppoſe that all the various animal ſecretions exiſt in the BLOOD. When, therefore, we ſpeak of the ſecreted PERSPIRABLE matter, we do not mean to ſpeak of it as a fluid contained in, and circulating with the blood; but of a fluid prepared and elaborated by the cutaneous veſſels themſelves, upon which are impreſſed characters of a greater or leſs degree of malignity in proportion to the nature and degree of the ſtimulus by which they are acted upon.

This matter, when in its natural ſtate, appears to be merely an aqueous fluid; but when by any exciting cauſe its *quantity* is increaſed, its *quality* alſo is changed; and it is then found to contain a ſaline principle, united with a certain portion of inflammable air.—And in many acute diſeaſes, in convulſions and epilepſy, the change in this fluid is ſo great and remarkable, that the ſmell of it becomes offenſive and intolerable. From numberleſs other cauſes it may alſo happen that this ſecretion ſhall become ſo changed, that the matter furniſhed by it *adheres to and ulcerates the ſkin*, and thus generates a CUTANEOUS DISEASE.

This doctrine is unqueſtionably confirmed by Dr. DARWIN, in his *Zoonomia*, who certainly, no more than Bell, Cullen, and other writers on this ſubject, had any SPECIFIC to recommend; and whoſe authority muſt, therefore, the more powerfully preponderate and become finally deciſive.—We quote his own words:

"The Secretory Glands conſiſt of a mouth to ſelect, a belly to "digeſt, and an excretory duct to emit their appropriated fluid.— "As the fluids that paſs through theſe glands and capillary veſſels "undergo a chemical change, acquiring new combinations, which

" increaſe the heat of the ſkin; and when the action of theſe veſſels " is but encreaſed for a moment, as in bluſhing, a vivid heat on the " ſkin is the immediate conſequence.

" Again, (ſays the Doctor,) when the ſtomach and inteſtines are " filled with their proper food, not only the motions of the gaſtric " glands, the pancreas, liver, and lacteal veſſels, are excited into " action; but at the ſame time the whole tribe of arritative mo- " tions are excited with greater energy; and a greater degree of " warmth, colour, plumpneſs, and moiſture, is given to the ſkin, " from the increaſed action of thoſe glands called capillary veſſels. " But by the addition of certain kinds of ſtimulants to our food, " the ſtomach and throat are excited into a motion whoſe direction " is contrary to the natural one, and they regurgitate the mate- " rials which they contain, inſtead of carrying them forward. " At the time of theſe inverted efforts of the ſtomach, not only " the lymphatics, which open their mouths into the ſtomach, but " thoſe of the ſkin alſo, are, for a time, inverted; for ſweats are " ſometimes puſhed out during the efforts of vomiting without an " increaſe of heat.

" When any of theſe capillary glands are ſtimulated into greater " irritative actions than is natural, *they ſecrete a more copious* " *material, which is alſo more viſcid than uſual*——This is more " or leſs troubleſome or noxious, according to the importance of " the functions of the part affected; on the ſkin, where this ſe- " cretion ought naturally to evaporate, it becomes ſo viſcid as to " adhere to the membrane, and produces the ſcurf on the heads of " many people. When theſe capillary glands become inflamed, a " ſtill more *viſcid* or even cretaceous humour is produced upon the " ſurface of the membranes, which may be the cauſe of various " diſorders, and among others of thoſe hard tumours of the legs " which are generally, but *miſtakingly*, called *ſcorbutic*.*

" Sometimes the mouths of the lymphatic veſſels, and ſometimes " the belly or glandular part, becomes totally or partially paralytic.

* Mark!

" In the former caſe, where the mouths of the cutaneous lympa-
" thics become torpid or quieſcent, the fluid ſecreted on the ſkin
" erodes it by its ſaline acrimony, and produces an eruption termed
" *herpes*.*

" When the glandular part of theſe lympathics becomes torpid,
" the fluid *ſtagnates*, and forms a tumour in the gland. This
" diſeaſe is called the *ſcrophula*.†

" The *Gutta-Roſea* is a proof of the ſympathy between the ſkin
" of the face and the ſtomach, and is frequently the conſequence
" of drinking cold water, eating raw or other inſipid fruit, when
" much heated with exerciſe. In the beginning of intoxication the
" whole ſkin becomes florid from the aſſociation of the cutaneous
" arteries with thoſe of the ſtomach; becauſe vinous ſpirit very
" powerfully excites the fibres of the ſtomach into action; and
" the cutaneous capillaries of the face, from their more frequent
" expoſure to the viciſſitudes of cold and heat, poſſeſs more mo-
" bility or irritability than thoſe of other parts of the ſkin.

" And whenever the ſecretion of any fluid is increaſed, there is,
" at the ſame time, an increaſed heat in the part; for the ſecreted
" fluid, as the bile, did not previouſly exiſt in the maſs of blood,
" but a new combination is produced in the gland."‡

That the different glands prepare particular fluids, none of which are to be found in the blood;—and that the perſpiration is a fluid *ſui generis*, are facts which it would be ridiculous to doubt or queſtion.—And that *every* ſecretion is liable to be changed, increaſed, and more or leſs altered by a variety of circumſtances, there are many inſtances to prove.

Certain foods or liquors taken into the ſtomach have a power of almoſt immediately affecting the ſecretions, without entering into the circulation of the blood. This is demonſtrable in a too free uſe of acid liquors, as punch, cyder, or of other vinous ſpirits, geneva and water, &c. which very ſoon produce an extraordinary diſcharge of urine, and

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* Mark, † Mark.

‡ Mr. Dickinſon intreats his Reader attentively to remark, that it is Dr. DARWIN who writes this and NOT the Proprietor;—throughout the whole of which he not only ACQUITS THE BLOOD from any ſhare in producing the Eruption, but tells us CLEARLY HOW it is produced.

long before it could have poſſibly have been ſecreted in the ordinary courſe of circulation. When aſparagus has been eaten, the ſmell of it will be directly perceived in the urine, at the ſame moment that no ſuch ſent is diſcoverable in the blood. (See Darwin's Zoonomia, vol. 1, page 310.) Punch, and fat rancid meat, will create bile, and occaſion bilious vomiting, before chylification has taken place; and no doubt the other ſecretions may be generated in a ſimilar manner.

The changes which take place at various times in the different ſecretions are occaſioned by ſome violence committed either on the mind, or on the particular organs, by an extraneous body. When the degree of ſtimulas is changed or augmented, which is often very ſuddenly done; or when the organization of the gland is deranged, the ſecreted fluid differs materially from its natural ſtate; and hence we diſcover many cauſes why the perſpiration may be altered and become *bad*, while the blood continues unchanged and *pure*:—conſequently, that the proximate cauſe of Cutaneous Eruption, is an *altered* or *depraved ſecretion*, which takes place in the ſkin, and *does not* originate in any acrimony of the blood.

We ſhall now proceed to lay before the reader ſome inſtances of the extraordinary changes to which the animal ſecretions are liable; and in what manner they may in ſome caſes become actual poiſons, while the blood continues pure and in its uſual ſtate.

Perſons who are ſea ſick, often bring up a great quantity of bile, which is black, corroſive, and very far from being in a natural ſtate. Children when cutting their teeth have very fœtid purgings, from the ſtimulus of the gums communicating with the inteſtines. It is an obſervation of Sydenham, that hyſterical women ſometimes vomit bilious and depraved matters, which did not exiſt before the paroxyſm, in the ſtomach or in the bowels, but which had been prepared during the paroxyſm itſelf.

In the ſame women, as well as in the hypochondriacal, a very

copious quantity of urine is almoſt inſtantaneouſly ſeparated, as limpid and clear, as ſpring water. This ſecretion is the ſure, or as Phyſicians ſay, the pathognomonic ſign of this diſorder.

Grief and ſorrow conſtantly occaſion an increaſed ſecretion of bile, and this fluid is ſometimes ſo acrid as to produce convulſions, pains in the inteſtines, or cholick; and if abſorbed and carried into the circulation, it excites ſerious and often fatal diſorders.

The ſecretion of the milk, has, by violent paſſions of the mind, been ſuddenly ſtopped, and its qualities often changed and vitiated; in the latter caſe, the child becomes violently purged, or affected with convulſion fits, and other indiſpoſitions. But of all the changes to which the ſecretions are liable, thoſe of the ſaliva and perſpirable matter are the moſt immediate and extraordinary. In the Philoſophical Tranſactions there is an account of a man, who, from having loſt his money at play, in a fit of deſpair bit himſelf in the wriſt, and actually died of the hydrophobia, communicated by his own ſaliva in the bite.* "Animals who had bitten others in a fit of rage, have ſometimes communicated madneſs." Hoffman, who relates ſeveral circumſtances of this nature, was perſuaded that *violent affections of the mind* could convert the ſecretions into an actual poiſon.†

Fiſhes, by nature harmleſs, when very much irritated, have ſeparated a ſaliva that has proved mortal.‡

The veſſels which ſecrete the ſynovia, or liquor that lubricates the joints, frequently, in conſequence of a diſeaſed action, ſecrete ſtony ſubſtances of the calcareous, and in ſome few inſtances, of the ſilicious or flinty kind. In a word, every organ which nature has deſtined to perform any ſecretion, is ſubjected to the influence of the nerves, and as a certain conſequence receives and partakes of all the affections of this ſyſtem.§ —Fear, for inſtance, will

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* The Saliva, in a ſtate of health, is one of the leaſt acrid or inflammatory of all the ſecretions, except in a morning, or in hungry perſons. In thoſe who have faſted long, ſays Boerhaave, it becomes highly acrid, penetrating, and reſolvent. The old Womaniſh application of the *faſting* ſpittle may be accounted for on this principle.

† See Valli, on Electricity, page 269.

‡ Diar. Eruditorum Francof. An. 1612. § Haller.

alone ſometimes ſuddenly check certain evacuations;—ſometimes anger will bring on an hæmorrhage of the uterus. And many more ſimilar inſtances might be adduced.

Now it is beyond diſpute that thoſe organs which are endowed with the greateſt ſhare of ſenſibility, and moſt intimately connected with the nervous ſyſtem, will ſuffer more than other parts, in exact proportion to the intimacy of that connection:—And what part of the animal body has ſo much connection with, or dependence on the nerves, as the ſkin?‡ It is to the innumerable quantity of nervous ramifications interſperſed throughout the ſkin, that this connection and dependence owes its exiſtence: the various emotions of the mind, a morbific ſtate of the viſcera, a bad digeſtion, and many other even leſſer cauſes, are capable of influencing the perſpiration, and thereby of materially affecting the *health of the ſkin*.

The cauſes laſt ſpoken of, do not, indeed, always act; for inſtance, they do not act when the tone of the cutaneous veſſels is ſuperior to the irritability of the muſcular fibre; and ſometimes, although an impreſſion be made upon thoſe veſſels, no eruption takes place, becauſe in this caſe, the other ſecretions are accommodated in the ſame proportion as the cutaneous is encreaſed or diminiſhed: This is eſpecially obſervable in cold weather, when every one is conſcious of an unuſual diſcharge of urine.—Hippocrates ſays—*Cutis denſitas, ventris laxitas*. It is not only by the belly that this compenſation of ſecretion is atoned for, but the kidneys are alſo another paſſage, by which the ſuperfluous fluids are commonly evacuated.

Perſons of an irritable temper, great mobility, fine and delicate ſkin, are of a diſpoſition to Cutaneous Eruption, and ſuffer very much from the humidity and viciſſitudes of the air, and indeed from every kind of irritation. The animal powers in ſuch individuals are very often inſufficient to prevent in them theſe diſorders.

The action of ſtimulas, alſo, being ſometimes directed to one

‡ See the Anatomy of the Skin, page 15.

part, and ſometimes to another, gives riſe to *partial* eruption; and the character of this eruption differs, according to the nature of the ſtimulus, its duration, and the ſenſibility of the part affected.

Neither are the qualities of the eruption always the ſame; nay, they differ materially, not only in different ſubjects, but even in the ſame individual; for a perſon may have all the different varieties of herpetic complaints, ſuch as the herpes exedens, farinoſus, puſtuloſus, ſquamuoſis, &c. &c. and all at the ſame time, which could not happen if the depravity was in the blood, for then they muſt neceſſarily be all of the ſame ſpecies. But this variation in the ſpecies of eruption is very eaſily accounted for on the admiſſion of an altered ſecretion; which ſuppoſes not ſimply a change in one part, but a different one in different parts of the body; becauſe every part, nay every point of the body is furniſhed with ITS own ſenſibility, and as the Phyſiologiſts ſay, "*Sua fruuntur vita.*"

It is neceſſary here to obſerve, that many perſons are ignorant of the cauſe of ſuch occaſional eruption, although that cauſe may exiſt in themſelves, either naturally, or habitually acquired. A few facts will explain this obſervation;—at the ſame time it is to be remarked, that the effects frequently remain when the primary cauſe has ceaſed or been removed.

There are many females, as M. Lorry, (a very ingenious French Phyſician,) has obſerved, who, in certain delicate circumſtances, are frequently troubled with efflorescences, pimples in the face, hands, legs, &c. (which eruptions laſt as long as their cauſe continue to exiſt, and no longer;) but who, not perceiving any ſenſible inconvenience, do not think of the ſtimulus that exiſts in the internal organs, and are, therefore, far from conceiving it to be the cauſe of the cutaneous affection.

Hippocrates alſo tells us, that a woman during pregnancy, had an exanthematous affection of the face, which went off immediately after delivery.

M. Lorry likewiſe adduces many inſtances of perſons, who, the inſtant after having eaten of certain foods, or drank certain liquors, had the face, or ſome other part of the body covered

with pimples, which diſappeared as ſoon as the irritation of the ſtomach had ſubſided.

It often happens that men riſe from the table after drinking freely, and go ſuddenly into the open air; or, having been heated by violent exerciſe, or places of public amuſement, when the veſſels are in a ſtate of excitement, and perſpiration is going on powerfully, indulge in large draughts of cold water, cyder, table beer, &c. which frequently occaſion an Herpetic Eruption on different parts of the body, vulgarly called a Surfeit.

A great eater, who vigorouſly executes all the functions of life, and is perfectly well, never ſuſpects that his ſtomach is STIMULATED by the farrago of aliments, with which it is continually aſſailed; but ſeeing the ſurface of his body covered with eruptions, is diſpoſed to attribute them to any cauſe rather than the true one. And there is a variety of ſtimuli, of which our internal organs are ſenſible, of which we are not conſcious; thus we have no ſenſe of the ſtimulus excited by the blood circulating in the heart, nor of that which the juices of the ſtomach occaſion to its ſurface, nor of that which the bile and other juices produce in the inteſtines.

If theſe different ſtimuli, and many others we do not ſpeak of, increaſe and become violent, then not only the proper organ where the ſpecific fluids are ſeparated and collected, but other parts, are, by ſympathy, become ſenſible thereof, without any conſciouſneſs on the part of the mind.

It is from effects that a knowledge of the wonderful laws of the animal economy is obtained; and in order to prevent mankind being any longer miſtaken, as to the real ſources of Cutaneous Eruptions, we have endeavoured, in ſome degree, to explain them.

From a view of the preceding obſervations, and the facts that accompany them, it is evident that the nervous ramifications which are interwoven with the ſkin, ſympathize moſt exquiſitely with all the ſyſtem, and particularly with the ſtomach, viſcera, and uterus;—that every impreſſion, whether phyſical or moral, may eaſily become an indirect ſtimulus to the ſkin; and that this

ſtimulus is capable of altering its functions in ſuch a manner as to excite a ſecretion of an acrid nature, and frequently an eruption. Nor muſt we forget what is, perhaps, not leſs powerful, the action of the atmoſphere, to which the face particularly is expoſed.

Since then there are ſo many cauſes to diſturb the functions of the ſkin, it can be by no means extraordinary to ſee the ſurface of the body, and particularly the face, ſo often affected with lumps, blotches, pimples, efflorescences, herpes, &c.—indeed it would be more extraordinary were the caſe otherwiſe.* Now, as we are in poſſeſſion of cauſes that explain, in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, the origin of Cutaneous Diſeaſes; conſequently it is by no means neceſſary to ſeek for others in the blood, and gratuitouſly to ſuppoſe the exiſtence of an UNIVERSAL ACRIMONY.

It is beyond a doubt that the glandular veſſels which ſecure the perſpirable matter, are occaſionally affected by ſpaſm; for the remote cauſes of the eruption, as we have clearly evinced, act upon the ſkin as ſtimulants: and it is obſervable, that, if the ſtimulus be momentary, the eruptions diſappear ſpontaneouſly and quickly; but when the ſtimulus has been of long duration, the ſpaſm continues even when the cauſe has ſubſided, or no longer exiſts.

We do NOT intend by the remedy now recommended to attack the bad qualities of the matter which occaſion the local diſorder, becauſe we no know not their occult or ſecret nature. We purſue a much more ſhort, eaſy, and ſafe method; we purpoſe the only true

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* It is a fact that none of the component parts of the human frame are exempt from diſeaſes peculiar to themſelves; the nerves, bones, muſcles, tendons, nay the very hair, are ſubject to their reſpective diſorders; the latter, for inſtance, is liable to that loathſome diſtemper the *Plica Polonica*, or bleeding diſeaſe; which ſometimes proceeds to ſuch a degree that perſons labouring under it bleed to death, ſhould the hair injudiciouſly happen to be cut off. If ſuch an inſenſible and ſimply organized part of the body be ſubject to diſtempers, can it be expected that the ſkin, which poſſeſſes ſuch exquiſite ſenſibility, and is highly organized, ſhould eſcape them? particularly, as from its ſituation, it is much more expoſed to the action of ſtimulants than thoſe parts which are defended from the agency of external cauſes.

mode of cure—namely, by altering the action of the veſſels which prepare the ſecretion improperly—and by changing the cutaneous ſecretion, in conſequence of an application to the veſſels themſelves, reſtore them to their natural tone, and healthy mode of acting.

From the foregoing reflections, then, it is eaſy to perceive, that the principal indication in cutaneous affection is to RESOLVE THE SPASM, on which the preternatural ſecretion depends, and to give their uſual tone to the cutaneous veſſels.

The Lotion calms the ſpaſmodic contraction, and reſtores the tone of the cutaneous arteries.

It oftens happens, that at firſt the uſe of the Lotion increaſes the eruption, becauſe it excites the action of the veſſels to expel and throw off the obſtructing matter; this ſymptom, beſides being demonſtrative and ſatisfactory, announces always a ſpeedy recovery.

Generally, indeed, the recovery is not rapid, but rather ſlow, and in proportion as the veſſels approach their former healthy ſtate, and uſual manner of acting.

OF THE REAL SCURVY.

THOUGH we truſt that we have ſufficiently expoſed the abſurd doctrine of Cutaneous Eruption originating in an acrimonious or ſcorbutic tendency of the blood;—yet as it may prevent the ſacrifice which is too frequently made of time, money, and conſtitution, by the uſe of internal medicine, we ſhall make ſome further obſervations on this diſorder. It might be a matter of much difficulty to extinguiſh a prejudice ſo univerſally imbibed in favour of this diſeaſe; but fortunately it is not eſſentially neceſſary to our purpoſe, the fact having been aſcertained, by the appearances alluded to, however they are conſidered, having invariably been cured, and we have no doubt that they always will be cured by the uſe of the Lotion, which would not be the caſe if the diſorder was in the blood.

We have already had occaſion to obſerve that the ſkin is materially influenced by the viciſſitudes of the atmoſphere:—our climate is certainly much more ſubject to ſudden changes of weather than moſt other countries; and theſe ſudden changes occaſion appearances on the face, and parts moſt expoſed to the air, which we have improperly been taught to conſider as ſymptoms of the Scurvy; and an idea has hence been diffuſed that all the people of this country were more or leſs tainted by this diſeaſe; whereas in reality and truth the Scurvy is by no means natural to, or peculiarly prevalent in this country. Although from the effect of theſe more frequent changes of the atmoſphere acting on the ſkin and producing thoſe appearances, ſuch an opinion has been artfully or ignorantly rendered too general,

Cutaneous complaints, originating in the cauſes we have aſſigned, being extremely general, no ſooner had obtained the name of Scurvy, than all by common conſent fell into the error, and the term became univerſal. This monſtrous hydra, SCURVY, was thus ſet up by deſigning men of every denomination, as a bugbear to frighten the timid and credulous into a belief, that whenever the ſkin was affected, *it muſt be by a ſcorbutic humour*, although the patient was in every other reſpect perfectly well; an impoſſibility if the Scurvy was the cauſe. In the black catalogue of diſeaſes we know not one the ſlighteſt ſymptoms of which more effectually change the whole ſyſtem, or which in general has a more fatal termination:—But perſons ſubject to Cutaneous Eruption only, continue in the ſame ſtate of health from year to year.

Let it further be remarked that the means employed to remove Cutaneous Eruptions, under the idea of their being a ſcorbutic affection, have never ſucceeded; ſo that the number of victims ſacrificed at the ſhrine of this imaginary tormentor, has not been leſſened; while the idea of its power has thus been better ſupported. The immenſe quantity of medicines that have been, and are daily ineffectually conſumed, is too productive a ſource of emolument ever to let the notion die; and it has been ſo extenſively diſſeminated by means of the public prints, that the extravagant idea is not only generally adopted, but the knaviſh and ignorant even of the faculty, have venally inculcated the doctrine, and led the infatuating cry.

We ſhall now ſtate, from the beſt medical authorities, the cauſes and ſymptoms of the Scurvy—and then let thoſe troubled with eruptions aſk themſelves,—do they feel ſuch ſymptoms? and it will appear that the Scurvy, unleſs in the imagination only, ſo far from being a very *common* is in reality a very uncommon diſorder:—except at ſea, where the unavoidable mode of living is the cauſe of it.

The Scurvy is occaſioned by living in low damp ſituations, near maſhes, or great quantities of ſtagnating water; by the long uſe of ſalted or ſmoke dried proviſions, unwholeſome food, want

of vegetables, and inattention to cleanlineſs. But, in London, few of theſe cauſes exiſt: we are provided with excellent fermented malt liquors, as beer and porter, with brandy, rum, and other ſpirits, and foreign wines, which may be conſidered as ſo many antiſcorbutics.* We are not in the neighbourhood of marſhes; ſalted or ſmoke-dried fleſh or fiſh do not conſtitute any conſiderable part of our food, and our markets abound with excellent vegetables; neither do we drink putrid or ſtagnant water, which gives the diſpoſition to Scurvy. In a word, however it may have ſuited the intereſt of regulars or irregular to inculcate the doctrine, our mode of living on freſh proviſions is diametrically oppoſite, and our ſituation, by no means favourable, to the production of this diſorder.

Scurvy is preceded or accompanied by ſymptoms, which are never met with in cutaneous affections. In fact, the Scurvy begins by a ſpontaneous weakneſs, or ſenſe of weight in the whole body, pain in the muſcles, inability to walk, and a difficult and laborious reſpiration. The colour of the face of ſcorbutic patients is pale and ſallow, the mouth exhales a fetid ſmell, the gums become red, painful and flabby, and liable to bleed upon the ſlighteſt preſſure; the teeth fall out, flying pains are felt in different parts of the body, bleedings come on, and *laſtly*, (*and not till then*) ulcerations make their appearance, particularly in the legs, and the ſkin becomes covered with an itchy eruption, puſtules, and cruſts: the matter which produce the eruption is ſo acrid as to ulcerate the ſkin, and its ſmell is highly offenſive.†

This ſhort ſketch evinces the extreme difference, which obtains between ſimple affections of the ſkin, and the real Scurvy.

Thoſe who confound them together, either are unacquainted with the cauſes and nature of theſe diſeaſes, or they abuſe the

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* See Van Swieten, Millman, Lind, &c. &c. on the Scurvy; and particularly Dr. Trotter's ingenious treatiſe on that diſeaſe, in which is ſhewn that Scurvy depends upon a ſtate of the body diametrically oppoſite to that which accompanies chronic diſeaſes of the ſkin.

† No *one* of theſe ſymptoms ſhould be confidered ſingly as Scorbutic; in this dreadful diſorder they will be united.

confidence which the world, without ſufficient examination, may repoſe upon their talents or integrity.*

Having laid down theſe principles, which are ſupported both by facts and reaſoning, we may advance, without riſking the charge of temerity, that *cutaneous affections, being local diſeaſes, require a local treatment only.*

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* "The term *Scurvy*," ſays the learned Macbride, "is often indiſcriminately applied even by medical people, to almoſt all the kinds of cutaneous foulneſs; and this vague way of ſpeaking is owing to ſome writers of the laſt century, who comprehended ſuch a variety of ſymptoms under this denomination, that there are few chronic diſeaſes but may, according to this ſcheme, be called a Scurvy." See Macbride's Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Phyſic, page 615.

DIFFERENT APPEARANCES OF CUTANEOUS ERUPTION.

THE cauſe of the difference in the appearances of Eruption depend on the different organization of the Skin, its irritability and ſuſceptibility of diſeaſe varying in different perſons.

They ſometimes preſent themſelves as a red efflorescence, on which a white powder is formed; this, after ſome time, falls off, and leaves the ſkin apparently healthy; the efflorescence, however, again makes its appearance, and again goes off in the ſame way. Theſe alterations continue for life, unleſs cured by a topical remedy.

At other times, there are very ſmall puſtules or pimples, like millet ſeed, filled with a tranſparent water, which when ſhed, condenſes and forms cruſts or ſcabs; theſe detach themſelves, but the ſkin underneath being inflamed, pours out freſh matter, which undergoes the ſame change as the firſt.

Sometimes, likewiſe, there are puſtules, containing ſerum, which at firſt is white, then becomes yellow, exudes, and is converted into cruſts; at other times the diſeaſe puts on the appearance and ſymptoms of the itch. What is *called* black worms frequently appear on the noſe, the chin, the cheek bones, &c. this is the *ſebaceous* matter of the glands, obſtructed and lodging in the ducts, which, when ſqueezed out, has the appearance of worms; the blackneſs at the outward extremity is dirt, which has penetrated to deep to be waſhed off; and the reaſon why theſe parts are more particularly ſubject to this appearance is owing to the ducts being larger and more extended on thoſe extremities, than on other parts.

In other caſes, there is only a redneſs in the ſkin, or ſpots, which prove extremely troubleſome, from the itching which attends them.

Senſations of pricking and itching almoſt conſtantly attend diſeaſes of this nature, and it ſcarcely ever happens that they go off of themſelves.

Having now, we flatter ourſelves, given the reader a clear idea of the nature of Cutaneous Secretion—having ſhewn in what manner, and by what various ſtimulants it may he influenced, and deranged from its natural ſtate—having, we hope, ſufficiently reprobated the idea of humoural acrimony, and proved, with the aſſiſtance of eminent medical authority, that Cutaneous Diſorder is a local affection, we ſhall conclude with a few words reſpecting the medicine, its action, and application.

PRINCIPLE OF ACTION.

By a gently ſtimulating quality it opens the pores of the ſkin, excites the languid veſſels to their proper action, and thereby relieves obſtructed perſpiration, extracts the thick and turgid matter lurking in the interior fibres, and brings it forward to the ſurface in the form of a SCURF,* or whitiſh powder, which every morning falls, or is wiped off, until the ſkin, by being thus frequently *purified*, and from day to day, *purged* of its crudities, is improved, from a ſtate of diſeaſe, to its original clearneſs, beauty, and perfection. The natural tone and texture of the ſkin being thus reſtored, the capillary veſſels and glands perform the functions allotted to them, and are thereby enabled to THROW OFF AS THEY RISE thoſe ſaline particles which would otherwiſe CLOG and THICKEN IT, *without ſuffering them to loiture and accumulate*, till they became *fixed*.

* See the Letter from Mrs. Anſtruther, ſiſter-in-law to the Chief Judge of the Court of Judicature, at Calcutta, page 66.

The Remedy here propoſed and recommended, poſſeſſes one great advantage over thoſe which have generally been employed, namely, that ſo far from having the ſlighteſt repellent quality, it acts in a mode diametrically oppoſite. Its operation conſiſts in taking off the ſpaſmodic affection of the extreme capillary arteries, removing the inflammation where it exiſts, by penetrating within the ſmall obſtructed veſſels, diſſolves the condenſed fluids contained in them, and facilitates their expulſion.

When this is accompliſhed, the ſkin reſumes its natural ſtate, becomes ſmooth and poliſhed, and exhibits that brillancy of tint which depends upon the free circulation of the fluids in the cutaneous arteries, and the continual afflux of thoſe furniſhed by the different glands and veſſels, which are found in the ſkin.

Some days after its employment, the inflammation diſappears, after which, the ſkin reſumes its natural ſtate and complexion. If there are any puſtules, they become in the firſt place leſs troubleſome, which ſhews that the fluid they contain has loſt ſomewhat of its malignant qualities.

Laſtly, they diſappear altogether, and never appear again in any part of the body, except ſome new cauſe ariſes, or that the natural texture of the ſkin ſhould be inadequate to bear with the variations of the atmoſphere, in which caſe its application ſhould be ſometimes repeated.

In thoſe caſes, which actually owe their riſe to ſome ſpecific virus, as the SCROFULUS, venereal, &c. even though the morbific cauſe be deſtroyed, the local diſeaſe of the ſkin is incapable of curing itſelf. Veſſels which have been in the *habit* of making a depraved ſecretion, do not, of themſelves, change this diſpoſition, although the maſs of blood and the conſtitution be in a healthy and natural ſtate. *Van Swieten*, when ſpeaking of Venereal ulcers, has made this obſervation: Here the neceſſity of a topical treatment becomes particularly evident; that is, the application of a remedy, to the part affected. Here the Lotion is productive of the greateſt advantage.

Eruptions on the ſkin will ſometimes remain after the cauſe has been removed; for nature is not always able, by its own power,

to re-eſtabliſh theſe minute organs in their natural functions. In conſequence of which the ſkin remains disfigured, not only by a partial redneſs, but by ſcabeous irregularities on its ſurface; by matter contained in puſtules, and by cruſts, which ariſe from the condenſation of the fluid eſcaping from the veſicles.

If this affection be unfortunately neglected on its firſt appearance, it ſoon extends its ſphere of action, every day giving additional force to its malignity. And this diſeaſe commits horrid ravages on conſtitutions which are thereby brought into a ſtate of debility.

How diſtreſſing muſt it not be to a fine woman, on the perfecting of whoſe face Nature has laviſhed all her power, to find the complexion diſcoloured and the features deformed with diſguſting pimples, that deſtroy the effect of all her charms?—And it unfortunately happens that the female ſex, when attacked by theſe complaints, ſuffer much more from them than men; as the texture of their ſkin is endowed with a much greater degree of delicacy and ſenſibility. It is in this caſe that the imagination, the influence of which on the ſofter ſex is ſo very extenſive, takes the lead, exaſperates the diſeaſe, and renders it a thouſand times more obſtinate:—and yet the Proprietor of this Specific can aſſure his readers, from aſſiduous obſervation and long experience, that theſe impurities ariſing from obſtructed perſpiration, are the eaſieſt of all others to overcome. The veſſels, when once freed from the matter contained in them, aud which had become vitiated by ſtagnation, readily aſſume the tone and energy neceſſary for cutaneous ſecretion.

Should it be aſked, does the Lotion perform a laſting and permanent cure? we anſwer, yes; as complete and perfect a cure as can be performed by the power of medicine in any diſorder ſubject to its influence; but the ſame ſtimulus which firſt produced the eruption, if again excited by freſt cauſes, or other ſtimuli, may re-produce the complaint; and on ſuch occaſions the Lotion muſt again be made uſe of. In many caſes, and particularly in what is called a ſurfeit; to this queſtion, the anſwer is *poſitively, Yes*; as in this caſe the cauſe has evidently ſubſided, and the effects only remain. In ſome others, the fact can only be aſcertained by making the application.

The ſkin of the delicate, by being long affected with eruptions, is often weakened to ſuch a degree, as to relapſe into its former ſtate from the ſlighteſt cauſe. In this caſe, recourſe need only be had at intervals to the Lotion, to ſupport the tone of the fibres.

In addreſſing theſe reflections to the public, the Proprietor has advanced, that ſimple Cutaneous Diſeaſes are *local affections only*, and he has given proof of the truth of this aſſertion; he has ſaid, that the mode of treating them ought to be local; and, both authority, facts, and reaſoning, have confirmed what he has advanced.

He has alſo aſſerted, that this Lotion, is a Specific for theſe Eruptions; and he appeals to thoſe who have experienced its efficacy, after they had been diſappointed by the uſe of internal medicines: thus, the goodneſs and infallibility of his Specific is a ſufficient anſwer to, and completely confutes the invidious attacks that have been made againſt the inventor for its introduction.

To pretend that he preſents the public with the foregoing pages merely with a deſign to inſtruct and inform them on the ſubject of Cutaneous Diſeaſes, would, and very properly, be deemed affectation;—his deſign avowedly is, firſt to convince them of the locality of theſe complaints, and thereon to graft and to inforce the propriety of adopting the uſe of that Medicine, the efficacy of which has done ſo much towards eſtabliſhing this uſeful and important fact, and in which a certain cure is to be found.

END OF THE FIRST PART.

A DESCRIPTION OF

GOWLAND'S LOTION,

WHICH IS A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR ALL

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS,

AND

IMPURITIES IN THE FACE,

REDNESS OF THE SKIN, AND COARSENESS

OF THE

COMPLEXION,

AND FOR ALL

CUTANEOUS DISORDERS,

ON EVERY PART OF THE BODY.

IN TWO PARTS.

PART II.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

OBSERVATIONS AND CASES OF CURE,

By ROBERT DICKINSON,

SOLE PROPRIETOR and PREPARER of the REAL and ONLY GENUINE

GOWLAND'S VEGETABLE LOTION,

SOLD AT THE WAREHOUSE,

No. 55, LONG-ACRE,

AND AT HIS OFFICE,

No. 168, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Quarts 8*s.* 6*d.*——*Pints* 5*s.* 3*d.*

THE REASON FOR REDUCING THE PRICE OF THE QUART IS,

In order to induce a thorough Use in the first instance, and thereby to insure the fullest and most complete Effects of this Medicine, and also to prevent the possibility (in any case) of a disappointment to the Purchaser, THE WHOLE QUARTS, therefore, (instead of 10s. 6d. as formerly,) are now sold for 8s. 6d. ONLY;—Pints 5s. 3d.

CONTENTS,

AND THE

DIFFERENT APPEARANCES

DIRECTLY SUBJECT TO THE

INFLUENCE OF THIS REMEDY.

I. ON the general Diſadvantage of a faulty or bad Skin.

II. On the oily or greaſy appearance of the Skin—its livid Thickneſs and Opacity—to what owing, and how remedied.

III. Remark on unnatural Paleneſs, or abſence of Blood from the Cheek, how produced, and how relieved.

IV. On what is denominated Humour or Scurvy—unnatural redneſs, or efflorescence, of the Cheeks, Chin, Noſe, Arms, &c. and alſo how the act of Shaving is aſſiſted, &c.

ERUPTIONS of the Face and Skin, however violent or diſfiguring, whether tetterous, encruſted, or ulcerated.

PIMPLES or BLOTCHES, from SURFEIT or other Cauſe.

EFFLORESCENCE, or REDNESS of the NOSE, CHIN, ARMS, &c.

HEATS, and that Species of Eruption and REDNESS, called SCORBUTIC HUMOUR.

HARD LUMPS or KNOBS in the SKIN.

Its frequent GREASY or OILY appearance.

Its LIVID and SICKLY PALENESS; and alſo its THICKNESS, OBDURACY, and OPACITY, by which this appearance is occaſioned.

SHINGLES, RINGWORMS, and the PRICKLY HEAT, ſo extremely troubleſome in the EAST and WEST INDIES.

HARDNESS, HEAT, CRACKING and DRYNESS of the HANDS, Chilblains, or Chapped Hands.

BLACK WORMS, FRECKLES, TAN, or SUNBURN; and, in ſhort, every impurity or unnatural appearance with which the ſkin may be affected, whether vivid or inflamed, languid, obdurate, or attribilious.—And the Proprietor, with the moſt ſacred regard to truth, and the credit of his Medicine, aſſures the afflicted, that *what is called* the moſt rancorous and alarming Scorbutic Humour and Eruption, has, in a ſhort time, been invariably ſubdued by juſt wetting the Face, Hands, or other part affected, with this ſalubrious and pleaſant Fluid, Night and Morning.

Including teſtimonials of the efficacy of this Lotion, from Mrs. Paterſon Anſtruther, of Ely Houſe, Fifeſhire, and ſiſter-in-law to the Chief Judge of the Court of Judicature, at Calcutta.—Richard Bethel Cox, Eſq. Army Agent, Craig's-court.—Thomas Mayer, Eſq. Queen's-ſquare, Weſtminſter.—A. Cruger, Eſq. ſon to the late Member of Parliament for Briſtol, and upwards of forty others, whoſe original letters, with many hundred beſides, are in the hands of the Proprietor, and may be ſeen.

With an Appendix, demonſtrating that the GENUINE MEDICINE can be had only at No. 55, Long-Acre, and at No. 168, Piccadilly, exactly oppoſite Bond-ſtreet, and of the Proprietor's venders. Each bottle is ſigned by ROBERT DICKINSON, in his own hand-writing; and from this genuine preparation alone it is, that the real merit of Gowland's Lotion can poſſibly be known.

INTRODUCTION

TO THE SECOND PART.

TO THE LADIES,

ON THE GENERAL POWER AND EFFECTS OF THE GENUINE

GOWLAND's VEGETABLE LOTION.

"A GOOD APPEARANCE IS A LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION."

SPECTATOR.

WHEN we conſider the advantages of a pleaſing and wholeſome appearance, and, when we obſerve that however admirably the perſon and features are arranged, however beautifully the face is FORMED, that thoſe beauties loſe entirely their effect, unleſs that great ornament a good complexion and a clear ſkin attends to *complete* the *whole*:—When I ſay, theſe conſequences are properly conſidered, it will be no wonder that the medicine, whoſe power I am about to deſcribe, ſhould have maintained its celebrity for the laſt half century in the beſt informed and moſt exalted ranks of ſociety; indeed, its object is ſo deſirable, and its effects ſo certain, that, in no country, nor under any circumſtance, could it well have been otherwiſe. For, in vain are all our efforts to engage the heart: an obſtacle, unconquerable, remains if the ſkin be cloudy, aduſt, or eruptive.

—If, then, a ſkin, but half diſeaſed, induce effects thus ſerious, how much is the eye appalled and the heart ſickened, when we behold a viſage ſpotted and beſmeared with Pimples, Blotches, and Carbuncles, ſymptoms of diſeaſe at which the delicate mind actually recoils.

That there ſhall be no ſuch thing, in future, to be ſeen, as a diſeaſed and pimply face, it will appear only neceſſary to turn to the facts proved and eſtabliſhed by the undeniable evidences which fill ſeveral pages of this pamphlet, and to purſue the ſame means.

In the firſt part of this work (ſee page 15 to 30,) we have endeavoured to demonſtrate, firſt, that thoſe unwholeſome and forbidding appearances are mere complaints of the ſkin, ſeated in, and wholly confined to the ſpot on which they are ſeen,* and, that the *blood* and *juices* of thoſe who exhibit even the moſt determined Eruptive or Carbuncly appearance, are in a ſtate as pure and uncontaminated as thoſe who moſt exult in a clear ſkin, and the beauty and fineneſs of their complexion.—Secondly, to propoſe and recommend a remedy, in the application of which a certain cure is found, that at once puts them on an equal footing.—A remedy, which, beſides vanquiſhing and eradicating the DISEASE, is competent to the more difficult taſk of purging and clearing a thick, and obdurate ſkin from thoſe crudities, whereby that thickneſs and opacity is occaſioned; and we preſume it will appear perfectly reaſonable and analogous, that the ſame preparation which was calculated for, and is beſt capable of, curing the *Diſeaſes* of the ſkin, in their worſt ſtages, ſhould be the moſt likely to remedy theſe its leſſer *Defects*.

Mr. Addiſon has obſerved, that "A GOOD APPEARANCE IS THE BEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION," and Lord

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* See Dr. Darwin's remark, pages 28, and 29 in the firſt part of this work.

Chesterfield, with equal force and justice, has also said, that "*Nothing contributed so much to our general success in life as*

"AN ENGAGING FIRST APPEARANCE,"

A good appearance is certainly one of those advantages which is silently operating in our favour every moment of our lives, even in our absence; while a forbidding visage, or one marked with disease, is more forcibly impressive, and unfortunately in a much greater variety of ways, to our disadvantage, than is generally apprehended: a face and countenance disfigured by those forbidding appearances are universally considered either as the consequence of intemperance, drunkenness, and debauchery in ourselves, or of the whole mass of blood and juices being corrupted and contaminated from the vices of our ancestors.—Those suspicions are so extremely and affectingly injurious both to our own feelings, our fame, and our fortunes, and at the same time are so erroneous, that it becomes a duty, indispensible to ourselves and to society, to adopt the most approved modes of relief. The suspicions alluded to, are the more severe becaufe it is certain, and the truth has long been ascertained, that the skin is affected by diseases and disorders peculiar to itself, in which the blood and system remain wholly unaffected, and which neither proceed from intemperance, or an unwholesome, vicious, or contaminated habit. Hence it is so much to be lamented, that these suspicions SHOULD SO POWERFULLY OPERATE against persons who in truth and in fact have no more sins to answer for than the generality of mankind; and who, from the symmetry of their features, might probably be entitled to rank even with the proudest in beauty, but for this affection of the skin.

No apology, then, will surely be deemed necessary, for introducing to the afflicted, the means of placing them on

an equal footing, and of putting them into a ſituation of receiving all the advantages enjoyed by thoſe who moſt exult in the clearneſs of their ſkin, and the fineneſs of their complexion, without, perhaps, one good feature.

That the human face ſhould be as free as poſſible from thoſe deformities which create more than diſguſt, muſt certainly, to every feeling mind, *be a deſirable object*;—and, they ſhould alſo conſider that, however habit may, to themſelves, have familiarized this unſightlineſs, it is not ſo with ſtrangers, it is new and ſtriking to every freſh acquaintance and to all around them, it is particularly diſtreſſing to delicate and ſuſceptible perſons, and ESPECIALLY AT THE TABLE, ſo much ſo, that they can ſcarce bear to look on them, and much leſs to admire.

Contraſt then, the ruddy vigour of health (animating the vivid tints of beauty;) with the langour of apparent ſickneſs, or the ſqualid viſage of loathſomeneſs and diſeaſe; a viſage I ſay, of actual fretwork, ſtudded with pimples and blotches, and let us conſider what are the advantages of one above the other, even in the common, the ordinary concerns of life. Certain it is, that impreſſions which tend to aſſiſt or injure us in every undertaking or negociation through life, are frequently formed at FIRST SIGHT. Thoſe FIRST-SIGHT IMPRESSIONS, more or leſs affect our ſucceſs in every ſituation, in our moſt trivial concerns, and indeed have eventually decided the future fortune of thouſands.—This principle is ſtrongly inſtanced in the caſe of the Dutcheſs of Kingſton, who, from the figure ſhe afterwards made in life and the attention ſhe commanded, laid at once the foundation of her own fortune, and the fame of the Lotion, in attending to this maxim.*

Perſons, therefore, who regard, either what is due to themſelves, or the favour and opinion of the world; who can

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* See the firſt part of this work, page 9.

diſtinguiſh between the comelineſs of health, and the deformity of diſeaſe; and who can weigh the advantages which belong to, and are inſeparable from, an engaging appearance, to which, perhaps, they themſelves, have, by nature, the ſtrongeſt claims; are ſeriouſly aſſured, that theſe advantages, ſo far as belong to a good ſkin, are to be obtained by the uſe of this Lotion, however violently they may happen to be afflicted.

Having, in the firſt part of this Work, conſidered Cutaneous complaints as a Diſeaſe, I ſhall now proceed to examine this uſeful and at once elegant compoſition, in a ſomewhat different and even a ſuperior point of view; different, as it embraces a new object; and ſuperior, becauſe in this is comprehended a complaint in which is involved the major part of mankind; a complaint to which all are ſubject, and with which moſt perſons are in ſome degree afflicted, namely,

A THICKNESS, OBDURACY, and OPACITY OF THE SKIN.

ON THE POWERS OF THE LOTION AS AN

UNIVERSAL CLEANSER

AND

CLEARER OF THE SKIN,

AND

AN IMPROVER OF THE

COMMON COMPLEXION.

IT is to be lamented, and indeed is rather hard, that thoſe very perſons whoſe Skins are moſt delicate, and naturally beſt calculated to exhibit a ſuperior degree of brilliancy and luſtre, are moſt ſubject to be affected, from being leaſt competent to bear thoſe fluctuating changes of the weather, to which, in this country, we are ſo conſtantly expoſed. The Thickneſs and Opacity of the Complexion ariſes from a want of energy in the ſkin to oppoſe and reſiſt the denſity and humidity of the external atmoſphere. The inſenſible perſpirable matter which ſhould paſs off (and which in ſkins of a ſtrong coarſe fibre does paſs off) is, in delicate textures, prevented and checked in its eſcape from the pores and capillary arteries, where it is condenſed, and lodges in the extremities of thoſe veſſels. Thus by the detention of this matter, and its being locked up in the very body and ſubſtance of the ſkin, the ſkin becomes indurated, thickened, and opaque; when what would otherwiſe have been, and is naturally, the beſt complexion, evidently becomes the worſt. It is, however, ſome conſolation to know, that a very ſhort uſe of the Lotion will preſently diſplay the ſuperiority they actually poſſeſs,

and which they are naturally ſo well intitled to exhibit. This Lotion, by a gently ſtimulating quality re-opens the pores, diſſolves the condenſed perſpirable matter, and excites the action of the ſkin to a diſcharge of its ſtagnated contents. Reſtores and continues its natural functions, and thereby renders, and preſerves it THIN, TRANSPARENT, SOFT, and ELASTIC.

The GREASY *or* OILY APPEARANCE *of the* SKIN.

This very forbidding and unpleaſant appearance, and which proceeds alſo from a degree of obſtruction, often accompanies the complaint laſt ſpoken of. There are in the Skin, a number of ſmall glands, furniſhed with a ſuetty or fatty matter, whoſe office it is to lubricate the ſkin, and keep it lax and ſupple, by the liquor they ſhed and diſtribute on the ſurface, each gland having a ſmall duct for that purpoſe. At the ſame time the arteries furniſh a watery fluid, which, when duly ſupplied, evaporates from the ſurface, carrying off with it the greaſy matter after it has performed its office. But this watery fluid being more ſubject to condenſe, the capillary arteries are frequently choaked up and ſtopped, while the ducts of the glands remain open. Thus the oily matter is exuded ſingly; and being unattenuated by tranſpiration from the arterial ſyſtem, becomes viſcid, and adheres to the ſurface. Inſenſible perſpiration, ſo called from its paſſing off imperceptibly, is only perfect when the glands and arteries duly perform their ſeveral functions; their different fluids are then moſt admirably mixed, and evaporate or paſs off together in ſteam or vapour. The obſtruction of either defeats the whole operation. In the caſe before us relieve the partial obſtruction of the arteries and the object is attained, the unſeemly appearance removed, and the order of nature reſtored.

BLACK WORMS, *ſo called.*

This is an actual condenſation of the glandular matter in the duct already ſpoken of, which ſometimes happens, and which, when

preſſed out, has indeed a ſlight reſemblance of ſmall worms, or maggots, from the blackneſs at the extremity: this however is a miſtake; the blackneſs is ſimply dirt which nothing can WASH OFF, from the glutaneous nature of the matter with which it is ſo cloſely incorporated; and which I may ſay, without boaſting, can only be effectually cured by the Lotion.

It has already been obſerved, that this medicine, Gowland's Lotion, was originally invented and compoſed by a medical man, for the cure of poſitive diſeaſes in the ſkin; that it does ſucceed in theſe complaints, thouſands of evidences exiſt, and more are daily adding, to prove. Thus we are compelled to give it credit for CERTAIN, ACTIVE, and POSITIVE, medical powers, without which it is impoſſible the complaints ſpoken of could be relieved; indeed it were ridiculous to expect theſe advantages from any compoſition not ſo conſtructed. As a proof that Mr. Gowland expected that the invention of this ſpecific would prove an honourable addition to his medical character, he gave it HIS OWN NAME, he prepared and ſold it at his own houſe in the courſe of his regular practice, and became accountable for all its effects: He journied not to Mecca or Circaſſia for a name—He talked not of extracting cream from violets, or milk from roſes—folly and nonſenſe inſufferable! He boaſted neither Cyprian, Turkiſh, nor Olympian epithet, but like a Father, pround of his offspring, he called it by HIS OWN NAME, GOWLAND's LOTION, and in it his name will live and be revered to the lateſt poſterity, nor will we injure his memory by promiſing for his medicine more than it can perform.

The ſkin, with which we are covered, is not more neceſſary to the functions of life, nor more curious in its ſtructure and formation, than it is tranſcendently beautiful in its appearance, (eſpecially on the face) when in its native, pure, and original ſtate, and unclouded by diſeaſe. To perſerve it, therefore, in this ſtate, or reſtore it thereto when impaired, is all that can reaſonably be looked for from any medical influence; its native and unſullied beauty being beyond

the power of human improvement.—All, therefore, we undertake that this medicine ſhall perform (when ſpeaking of it as a beautifier) is, to purge the ſkin of the face from thoſe impurities with which, from expoſure, it is thickened and indurated, to make it as clear and as thin as it is on thoſe parts which are covered; and to put it into an exact ſtate of nature, by counteracting the effects of external agents.

THE SKIN OF THE FACE

Poſſeſſes an almoſt inconceivable advantage and ſuperiority over that on any other part of the body, from its ſtructure, formation and FINISH (if I may be allowed the expreſſion) for it has that finiſh which no other part has. This very curious difference it may be proper to explain.

There is a perfect BLOOM on the outer ſurface of the face, *when perfect*, which no other part of the body does, nor *can* exhibit. It ſeems to have been the laſt, the finiſhing touch of the pencil of nature, drawn by the finger of the Great Architect of the univerſe, as the maſter-piece of all his works. This bloom is not unlike the velvet down to be found on ſome ripe fruits, the peach, the plumb, &c. Nor is it unaptly compared to the lively bright colour of fiſhes and of birds, but which goes off the inſtant they die. Nor does it ever obtain even in this part, unleſs the ſkin be in a ſound and healthy ſtate.

In order to conceive rightly, the great ſuperiority which the ſkin of this part, when complete, has over that of every other, we ſhould not only conſider the power which the cheeks have of exhibiting this beautiful, roſy, and lively red, but we ſhould alſo underſtand how it is obtained,—a power, confeſſedly withheld from every other part. The means whereby this redneſs is afforded, is

ALIKE IN ALL PERSONS; its parts are univerſally the ſame in every individual; and the reaſon it does not produce the ſame EFFECT in all, will readily be ſeen. The arterial veſſels which aſſiſt in compoſing the internal fabric of the cheek, are larger, and much more numerouſly interſperſed, than in other parts. The cheek (when free from impurities) may be compared to a beautiful piece of fillagree, wherein the minute capillary arteries, like fine hair-threads, branch out, and are variouſly interwoven in numberleſs ramifications, which imperceptibly diminiſh, until they terminate in colour, tint, and merely bloom upon the ſurface.—This curious mechaniſm, I have ſaid, is invariably in all perſons a counterpart of one another; and if it does not produce the ſame effect or lively hue, it ariſes either from obſtruction, or defect in the ſize of the veſſels themſelves: from conſtriction in both caſes, the red part of the blood is prevented from entering into, or flowing through them, as it would otherwiſe do. This RED part being too THICK, and its globules too large to gain admiſſion, the finer veſſels are filled with the thin watery, or COLOURLESS part of it ONLY.

PALENESS is therefore the natural conſequence. The ſkin is indurated and thickened by the condenſed perſpirable matter detained in the extremities of the pores and veſſels; this matter obſtructs the circulation of the blood in its entire ſtate, through thoſe extremities, which it muſt pervade before it can produce this lively and beautiful colour. Thus the diſeaſe of paleneſs is neither more or leſs, than an abſence of the blood from the part, occaſioned by the ſkin's being already occupied, in the room thereof, by a pale and colourleſs body. To remove this, GOWLAND'S LOTION poſſeſſes the neceſſary powers; firſt, by ſtimulating the veſſels to a diſcharge of their ſtagnated contents; and ſecondly, by giving them ſtrength, tone, and energy, to continue the circulation of the blood in its entire ſtate, through all the fine capillary veſſels of the cheek.

It may, perhaps, to common reflection, appear rather contradictory, when the ſame medicine, which is offered to remove unnatural redneſs, is recommended for unnatural paleneſs. I have, however, a ſhort, and, I conceive, a ſatisfactory anſwer, namely, that theſe appearances, proceeding from defects in the ſkin, are both

to be cured by reſtoring the ſkin to a natural ſtate, when both diſeaſes diſappear of themſelves.

If Eruptive Faces, and Impurities in the Skin, of every ſort, be leſs common in the higher walks of life, than in thoſe leſs exalted, (which is certainly the caſe,) it is, becauſe this medicine has been chiefly confined to thoſe circles of faſhion, among whom it was firſt introduced, eſpecially as their private knowledge of the inventor, and his ſubſequent practice, ſerved infallibly to eſtabliſh it among them, as a ſpecific for all Cutaneous Complaints. Thus introduced by a regular practitioner, and, at the ſame time, by a conſcientious and good man—a man, in whoſe honour and abilities all who knew him had faith:—Thus aſſiſted, I ſay, by thoſe circumſtances already related, it ſtood not in need of thoſe adventitious aids which make things generally known, and to which moſt articles of the preſent day are indebted, not only for their eſtabliſhment, but, alſo, for their exiſtence from day to day.

The imperfections, of which we have all along been ſpeaking, although not immediately ERUPTIVE, are yet DISEASE; for, if the Skin of the Face be, from any cauſe whatever, more TURGID, THICK, and OBDURATE than it is on thoſe parts which are covered, it is evidently under a degree of diſeaſe,—for it ſhould be leſs ſo; it is an INDURATED ſkin, and is that ſort of complaint with which all faces are more or leſs troubled: it prevails more in ordinary life, is more generally felt and ſubmitted to, than all others, from a conceived impoſſibility, and actual deſpair, of relief; and yet, ſo unpleaſant is the appearance to thoſe who can diſtinguiſh, that, from a general wiſh to cover this defect, the entire world of coſmetics are indebted for their uſe and exiſtence. It is in complaints of this nature, that ſuch multitudes have recourſe to all the variety of paints, powders, patches, oleagenous compoſitions and coſmetics, or whatever means they think afford even a tranſient proſpect of immediate ſervice; without conſidering how very ſhort lived the relief—without comparing the advantages of ſuch a mode, and that which evinces the ſuperior brilliancy of health and nature—eradi-

cates the cauſe for ever, and at once renders unneceſſary thoſe temporary, not to ſay pernicious, aids.

To thoſe ladies, whoſe faces have been impaired by the long uſe of paints, &c. it is an acquiſition of the firſt moment; for there is nothing which it performs ſo readily, as the entire removal of thoſe ſallow effects, and reſtoration of the complexion to its natural bloom. A moderate application of this Lotion, on going to bed, allows alſo the free uſe of paints in the day, as it remedies and prevents their otherwiſe very unpleaſant and deleterious effects on the ſkin.

It frequently happens, from uſing and continuing this Lotion, after the various complaints for which it is recommended are removed, that the growing improvement is ſo viſible and ſtriking, the parties never leave it off, but continue it as a common waſh to the end of their lives; not of neceſſity but CHOICE: and I have a great many cuſtomers ſtill remaining with me who actually began the uſe of it in the life-time of Mr. Gowland, forty and fifty years ago. A ſtronger proof of its innocence, as well as its efficacy, cannot exiſt; and that this intereſting fact may meet the credit it deſerves, I am at liberty to refer to many of the parties themſelves.

In the various obſtinate and perplexing maladies for which the Lotion is recommended, it is well known and eſtabliſhed in thouſands of the moſt reſpectable families, as the only Specific; the deſirable effects of which is certain; and, however poſitive the aſſertion may ſeem, its truth is a juſtification, namely, THAT THERE NEVER YET HAS OCCURRED ONE SINGLE INSTANCE WHERE ANY INDIVIDUAL (HOWEVER OBSTINATE THE CASE) HAS MET DISAPPOINTMENT, WHO HAS BARELY DONE IT THE JUSTICE OF PERSEVERING THROUGH THE USE OF TWO QUART BOTTLES, AS DIRECTED; AND, IN MOST INSTANCES, ONE WILL HAVE THE EFFECT.

Although a pint bottle will decidedly ſhew its powers, and the advantages to be expected from its proper uſe; yet ſuch a quantity is not ſufficient to produce the extent of its effects.

In order, therefore, to induce perſons at a diſtance to give a fair

trial in the FIRST INSTANCE, and that the credit of the article may not ſuffer from a poſſible diſappointment of the parties reaping the fulleſt benefit, the price of the large bottles have been reduced from half a guinea to eight ſhillings and ſix-pence. In purchaſing theſe there is a great advantage over the pints, in price and quantity; and they are ſent in ſingle bottles if required to all parts of the kingdom, from the Proprietor's Warehouſe, No. 55, Long-Acre, or at his Office, No. 168, Piccadilly, exactly oppoſite Bond-ſtreet.

Having curſorily gone through the uſes of this preparation, it ſhould be remembered that I have been ſpeaking of the virtues of the GENUINE Medicine, prepared from the original MS. receipt of Mr. GOWLAND, by ROBERT DICKINSON, under the inſpection and direction of his father-in-law, who prepared it for the widow, Mrs. GOWLAND, after the death of her huſband, and for ſixteen years after her death; and any but what is ſo prepared, and ſigned by me on every bottle, is aſſuredly counterfeit—deſtitute of efficacy, and a diſgrace to the genuine medicine, not to be depended upon, and for which, as the proprietor of the original Lotion, I cannot be reſponſible. This caution is particularly directed againſt a baſe and ſpurious compoſition, which is continued to be ſold by a junto, in my father-in-law's old houſe, and is audaciouſly ſigned with his name, except the initials, M. E. and ſometimes Maria Elizabeth. Her mixture is a diſgrace to the Genuine medicine; of all ſuch I requeſt the public to beware; as from the Genuine medicine alone it is that the true merits of Gowland's Lotion can poſſibly be known.

☞ Perſons who have been benefited by this Lotion, and are thereby kindly induced to recommend it to others, ſhould always remember to tell their friends where it was bought, namely, No. 55, Long-Acre, or No. 168, Piccadilly.

*** Independent of the regularly appointed venders, both in town and country, it is frequently purchaſed by the Medicine Dealers, Perfumers, &c. as an article of trade.

‖†‖ In their hands my ſignature, obſerved to be on the label of

each bottle, will be a ſecurity to purchaſers, and a ſufficient mark of authenticity to be ſatisfied with; as a forgery thereof WOULD BE A CAPITAL OFFENCE.

ROBERT DICKINSON,
Son-in-law to THOMAS VINCENT.

APPENDIX.

THE controverſies and diſputes we ſo frequently meet with reſpecting particular and public medicines, are principally owing to this, that no perſons have been appointed to the preparation and ſale of them, in the *life-time* of the laſt poſſeſſor. *In this circumſtance Gowland's Lotion has an advantage;* Mr. Vincent, who prepared it for Mrs. Gowland many years prior to her death, having himſelf alſo adopted a ſimilar cautious conduct *in his own life-time*, in the appointment of his Son-in-law, Robert Dickinſon, to ſucceed him; in whoſe favour he alſo executed a deed, of Aſſignment, dated the eighth day of December, 1790, under a penalty of Five Thouſand Pounds, (witneſſed by Mr. Wm. Greenwollers, of Great St. Helen's, Biſhopſgate, and Mr. Thomas Wm. Blagrave, of No. 19, Thavies' Inn,) which transfers and eſtabliſhes THIS PROPERTY to the ſaid Robert Dickinſon, and will ſatisfy each purchaſer, that he alone is legally entitled to, and in poſſeſſion of, the original true and genuine receipt, and thereby guard them againſt the impoſitions of the preſent, as well as of any future day.

And as a complete refutation to the artful inſinuations of any pretender, and a poſitive proof that every other preparation offered as GOWLAND'S LOTION, under whatever falacious OPINION it may be uſhered into the world, muſt be a ſpurious compoſition, the following

AFFIDAVIT,

Voluntary made by Mr. Vincent at the time of executing the above Aſſignment is ſubjoined:

"THOMAS VINCENT, Muſician, formerly of Blenheim-ſtreet, late of Davies-ſtreet, but now of Long-Acre, maketh oath, that he hath diſcloſed and made known unto Robert Dickinſon, his Son-in-law, the whole ſecret, art, and proceſs, for preparing and compounding the Genuine Gowland's Waſh or Lotion, according to the form and manner in which he, this deponent, was himſelf inſtructed, and in the manner in which it was prepared by him ſixteen years ago, in the life-time of Mrs. Gowland, at her requeſt, and for her benefit. And Further this deponent maketh oath, that the perſon who reſides and lives in his old houſe, who ſigns herſelf M. E. Vincent, but who is more commonly known by the name of Tyler, is an Impoſtor, for that ſhe did pretend ſhe had received a knowledge of the compoſition of this medicine from this deponent, and did imitate the ſame to the great injury of the real and genuine Medicine. Now this deponent maketh oath, THAT HE NEVER DID DISCLOSE OR IN ANY MANNER MAKE KNOWN TO HER THE SAID SECRET. And Further that the original recipe never was out of his poſſeſſion until he depoſited it into the hands of his Son-in-law, Robert Dickinſon. And alſo, that, never having inſtructed any other perſon whatever in the ſaid ſecret, he verily believes the ſaid Robert Dickinſon is the only perſon in whom the public confidence can be properly placed, and who can prepare it according to the original receipt, and ſo as to produce the very beneficial effects for which it has been for many years ſo juſtly famed.

THOMAS VINCENT.

Surry to wit. { Sworn before me, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, this 8th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1790. WM. MASON."

CASES.

The reſpectability of the following Names muſt, of courſe, ſuperſede the neceſſity of any further remark; they cannot fail of bringing conviction to the minds of all, who are open to conviction, *and at once eſtabliſh the credit and efficacy of the Lotion. They are the teſtimonies of perſons whoſe characters and ſituations place them far above the poſſible ſuſpicion of their having ſent them merely to favour the Proprietor, and at the expence of honour, truth, and juſtice, to impoſe upon mankind.*

They are not taken from obſcure or diſtant ſituations, but come from perſons well known, and are moſt of them on the ſpot, (and more than willing) they deſire to be applied to, and the others may be written to.

TESTIMONIALS

Of the Uſe and Efficacy of the Genuine Gowland's Lotion, prepared by ROBERT DICKINSON.

No. 55, LONG-ACRE.

To Mr. DICKINSON, *No.* 55, *Long-Acre.*

"SIR,

"Being informed that you are publiſhing a New Edition of your Pamphlet on Cutaneous Diſeaſes, and of the Efficacy of your Lotion, I ſhould very ill deſerve the great relief and perfect cure I experienced by means of it, were I not to recommend it in the ſtrongeſt manner poſſible to the notice of the public. I know not how to draw up (formally,) my own particular caſe; but I will very readily explain it to any perſon who may take the trouble to call upon me, and make them further acquainted with the ſpeedy effects of the Lotion, in removing my very afflicting complaint.—Independent of which, I have ſince recommended it to perſons in a ſimilar ſituation, and it has invariably ſucceeded.

"I am, Sir,

No. 72, *New Bond-ſtreet,* "Truly, your obliged humble ſervant,
October 8, 1797. "EDWARD OWEN."

THE FOLLOWING NOTE WAS RECEIVED FROM THE MUCH ADMIRED MRS. CROUCH, OF THE THEATRE ROYAL.

"Mrs. CROUCH's compliments to Mr. Dickinſon, begs his acceptance of the incloſed note as a ſmall acknowledgement for his good natured attention in recommending to her his Gowland's Lotion, which ſhe has the pleaſure to tell him has perfectly cured her face."

May 18, *No* 20, *Suffolk-ſtreet.*

This Lady's liberality to the Proprietor exceeds any thing he had before experienced.—Her relief was ſo immediate, and her ſenſe of it ſo lively, that ſhe ſent Mr. D. an order on the Treaſurer of Drury-Lane Theatre for Ten Pounds, before the firſt bottle was quite finiſhed.

To Mr. DICKINSON, *No.* 55, *Long-Acre.*

"SIR,

"For ſome conſiderable time paſt I have employed a reſpectable young man of the name of Harris, as an aſſiſtant and collecting clerk.—About

three weeks ſince he omitted his uſual attendance, and fearing he was ill, I ſent to his lodging to make enquiry;—he returned with the meſſenger,—but in ſuch a ſtate, as rendered him incapable of writing even a receipt. He called his complaint the ſcurvy in his hands, with which, it ſeems, he had been long afflicted, and had been long under a medical regimen, but without effect:—his hands alone ſeemed affected; the appearance was frightful; ulcerated running, with matter oozing from almoſt every joint. Still wanting his aſſiſtance, I had determined to ſend him to St. George's Hoſpital; when luckily recollecting the caſe of our friend OWEN, of Bond-ſtreet, and the almoſt miraculous cure he received from the uſe of your Gowland's Lotion, I was induced to recommend *a trial* of the ſame medicine: the effect has been as ſudden as it has been ſurpriſing: he returned to his buſineſs yeſterday, perfectly cured. He had not uſed the Lotion more than ten days and one pint bottle has been ſufficient. I could not refuſe myſelf the pleaſure of ſending you an account of this very ſingular caſe, not with the idea of increaſing the ſale, or the popularity of your medicine, having already ſeen and given teſtimony of its efficacy, but for the benefit of thoſe, our friends, or the public, who may want relief in ſimilar complaints.

"I remain, with the beſt wiſhes, and moſt ſincerely,

PARK-LANE, "Your humble ſervant,

Feb. 2, 1797. "I. FOZARD."

To Mr. DICKINSON, *No.* 55, *Long-Acre.*

"Mr. DICKINSON,

"I incloſe you a letter from the Rev. W. Robertſon, a Gentleman well known here, and by publiſhing his cure you will, I conceive, add greatly to the eſteem, in which your Medicine is already moſt deſervedly held by every body in this place.

I am Sir, your moſt obedient Servant,

Carliſle, April 26, 1797. F. JOLLIE."

To Mr. JOLLIE, *Bookſeller, Carliſle.*

"SIR, By this I acknowledge, (by the bleſſing of God)* the great benefit I have experienced by the uſe of Dickinſon's Gowland's Lotion, which I had at your ſhop. I was for ſome time afflicted with a complaint in my Face which I think proceeded from the ſtoppage of the perſpiration. The appearance was ſuch that it made many draw falſe concluſions relative to the cauſe. For about ſeven years I uſed different decoctions made of herbs and roots, which were very unpleaſant; I had alſo various medicines, which report, or print, ſaid were uſeful, and the advice of ſome of the Faculty, and one of the firſt Phyſicians in London, but all to no purpoſe. I took medicines which WEAKENED MY BODY AND DESTROYED MY HEALTH. I was ſometimes four and five days without the regular calls of nature, which I ſuppoſed was from the natural ſtate of my Body, but now find it was from the uſe of Phyſic which commonly leaves coſtiveneſs; I was diſſuaded from the uſe of external means leſt it ſhould force the complaint in, and ſo prove worſe than when in the Face. By advice I had recourſe to the Lotion, with a reſolution, if it failed, to let the complaint take its courſe, but I have cauſe to bleſs God that I felt, and my friends with me ſaw the pleaſing effect

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* This good Gentleman is a Clergyman.

within leſs than a month. As I am under the neceſſity of appearing every Sabbath in public, I therefore began the uſe of the Lotion as ſoon in the week as poſſible, and on the Tueſday felt ſomething of its effect, being determined to try its power, I uſed it many times a day, and laid my face upon my hands, ſo as to encourage* perſpiration; on the Thurſday my face was covered with the matter, drawn out as mentioned in the caſe of Mrs. S. Smethies, in ſuch a ſtate I could not appear in public, therefore on the Saturday morning I uſed cream as an ointment which I continued till Sabbath, when the ſcurf was removed and I was not aſhamed to be ſeen. In the evening I again uſed the Lotion freely, when it again covered my face, but not with ſo thick a ſcurf as the former week; in a few days there was only ſome marks left ſimilar to thoſe after the ſmall pox. Since which time I have uſed the Lotion at times; my face was formerly like Mr. Dumbrick's, mentioned in your bill, but now I have no pain, diſagreeable appearance, nor diſtreſs in ſhaving; from the good effects of the Lotion, I have recommended it to my friends here and thoſe in the South, and if this account will be of any ſervice to you, and thoſe who are, or may be afflicted as I have been, you are welcome to uſe it, ſo as to encourage the afflicted to uſe the Lotion, and that they may experience the good effects of it, is the deſire of theirs,

and your's, &c. W. ROBERTSON.

ANNAN, *April* 6, 1797.

To Mr. JOLLIE, Bookſeller, Carliſle.

To Mr. DICKINSON, *No.* 55, *Long-Acre.*

"SIR,

"Since I have known the great efficacy of your Lotion, I have recommended it to a number of my acquaintancee, who have tried and approved it, I therefore deſire you will ſend off a guinea box immediately directed to Mrs. Smith, Preſton, Lancaſhire. I ſhall, in the courſe of a fortnight, or three weeks, be writing to Lady Briſco, and ſhall get her to pay you for it: ſhe got a box for myſelf very lately which ſhe paid you for. When you ſend the box, write a letter to Miſs Oliver, Preſton, to ſay when it ſet out, and direct it to Mrs. Smith, by my order, and you will much oblige your well-wiſher,

KENDAL, D. MORLAND."

April 9, 1795.

The following very expreſſive Letter was received from Mrs. Anſtruther, ſiſter-in-law to the Member of Parliament for Cockermouth, and lately appointed Chief Judge in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, in Bengal.

"HAVING got ſome bottles of your Gowland's Waſh from Mr. Elder, of Edinburgh, and it being near finiſhed, I will eſteem it as a favour, if you will ſend me down to Briſtol, four bottles, pints, at 5s. 3d. each, of the genuine Gowland's Waſh.

I have found it a great cleanſer and clearer of the ſkin, though at firſt it occaſioned rather an alarming ſcurf.

"Let them be carefully packed, and ſent by James Sartain, James's flying waggon, for Mrs. Paterſon Anſtruther, at Mr. Calder's, Apothecary, Dowry-ſquare, Hot Wells, Briſtol.

HOT WELLS, BRISTOL. "I am, &c.

Jan. 5, 1791. "A. P. W. ANSTRUTHER."

To Mr. DICKINSON, *No.* 55, *Long-Acre.*

POSTCRIPT *of a Letter from Mrs.* FOUNTAIN, *High-ſtreet, Mary-le-Bone.*

" I have recommended the Lotion for upwards of thirty years to all my female acquaintances *as a general cleanſer and clearer of the ſkin*; and have as conſtantly received the thanks of my numerous friends who have uſed it.

To Mr. DICKINSON, No. 55, *Long-Acre.*

" SIR,

" From the very high character of your Lotion, for clearing the ſkin, I was laſt Thurſday induced to ſend for a quart bottle of it; the conſequence is, that having perhaps uſed it too profuſely, it has brought my face out in ſuch a ſcurf, that I am quite a ſight. Pray acquaint me by the penny-poſt if it will go off again, and what I am to do immediately.

Your's, &c. S. SMETHIES."

No. 114, *High Holborn, Dec.* 28, 1791.

This Lady, in reply, was informed, that for want of attending to the Directions, ſhe had uſed TOO MUCH; in a few days ſhe ſent the following note:—

" SIR,

" I am obliged by your attention to my note, and have the pleaſure to acquaint you, that before I received your's, the ſcurf I complained of was entirely gone, my face much clearer and ſmoother than ever it was before. I aſſure you it ſhall not want my good word.

Your's, &c. S. SMETHIES."

No. 114, *Holborn, Jan.* 3, 1792.

To Mr. DICKINSON, No. 55, *Long-Acre.*

" SIR,

" I have lived upwards of twenty years in the family of his Grace the Duke of Bedford. For fourteen years of the time my wife had been much afflicted with a bad face, which your Lotion has cured and rendered ſo comfortable, that ſhe has deſired me to tranſmit you this acknowledgement, in order that, if you pleaſe you may publiſh it.

J. EAGLE,

At his Grace the Duke of Bedford's, Bloomſbury-ſquare.

To Mr. DICKINSON, No. 55, *Long-Acre.*

" SIR,

" On the 24th of September, ult. I wrote to you, and ordered ſome of your GOWLAND's LOTION: If they are not ſent off, pleaſe to add a quantity of quarts and pints; alſo ſend me a few of the Guinea Caſes. A very reſpectable Clergyman, a neighbour of mine, has ſo high an opinion of the Lotion, that he ſays he is determined never to be without it.—I could mention many Caſes where the Lotion has had *wonderful effects as a Clearer of the Skin*, but as they are reſpectable characters, they might not approve of my making their names known,

I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

CUPAR, FIFE, Oct. 13. J. DEMPSTER."

To Mr. DICKINSON No. 55, *Long-Acre.*

" Miſs DEERING is greatly diſappointed at not having yet received the Guinea Caſe of Gowland's Lotion, as by Mr. Dickinſon's letter it ought to have arrived on Friday laſt, as ſhe promiſed Lady Radcliffe to ſend it immediately after ſhe called. Miſs D. begs he will call at the place from whence the Carliſle Mail ſets out, and enquire whether it is ſtill in the Warehouſe, as they are ſometimes careleſs in not taking them immediately.

" Lady Radcliffe, who ordered the Lotion for Miſs Deering, will pay Mr. Dickinſon for it as ſoon as ſhe has received it; ſhe not having received it by this time is a ſad diſappointment to her, as ſhe has found infinite benefit from the uſe of it, during this cold weather; ſhe has uſed it for a complaint in her face, which ſhe has ſubmitted to for four years, and it has entirely removed it, and of courſe ſhe will not fail to recommend his Lotion.

" Miſs Deering hopes Mr. Dickinſon will ſee about it as ſoon as he receives this, as he muſt be aware of the conſequence. She has till now got it of Craggs, at Richmond, but they have been out of it for a month.

" The direction is, Miſs Deering, at Sir Robert Hildyard's, Bart. Sedbury, Richmond, Yorkſhire.

" Miſs D. will be obliged to Mr. Dickinſon to inform her whom he has appointed to ſell it at York and Hull."

SEDBURY, *January the 12th*, 1795.

To Mr. DICKINSON, No. 55, *Long-Acre.*

" SIR,

" I fear you would think it tedious to be troubled with the great number of letters and applications to me in praiſe of your Lotion; they would indeed, be too voluminous were you to publiſh all of them, but I think you might, in your next Pamphlet, obſerve, that I am in poſſeſſion of ſuch evidences, and that I am at liberty to refer to the Principals, who are perſons of the firſt credit and reſpectability in and about Leeds.

I am, Sir, &c.

LEEDS, *Sept.* 10, 1796. " H. HOLMES, Jun."

To Mr. DICKINSON, No. 55, *Long-Acre.*

" SIR,

" *Being perſonally acquainted with ſeveral perſons whoſe Complexions have been wonderfully improved by your Lotion,* I could wiſh to try it. There is a lady of rank and fortune, a particular friend of mine, who wiſhes alſo to try it, and we could like to have it freſh from you rather than from Mr. Buchanan;* therefore, pleaſe to ſend me two Guinea Caſes directed to,

Sir, your's, &c.

WILSON-STREET, GLASGOW, " ISABELLA DOUGLASS."
Aug. 6, 1796.

To Mr. DICKINSON, No. 55, *Long-Acre.*

" SIR, the bottle of Lotion lately had from you has done me ſo much good, that I have no doubt a little perſeverence will work a cure, and I am really obliged to Mr. Fozard for recommending it to me. I am going to leave town for ſome time, and therefore deſire you will ſend me as much as you think will do the buſineſs, which the ſervant will pay you for.

I am, &c. RICHARD BETHEL COX."

Craig's court, Charing-Croſs.

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* In the firſt place, it does not injure by keeping; ſecondly, Mr. Buchanan's demands are ſuch, and his ſupplies ſo frequent, it lays but a little time on his hands.

To Mr. DICKINSON, *No.* 55, *Long-Acre.*

" SIR, *Preſton, May* 25, 1795.

" Pleaſe to ſend me by the firſt conveyance a guinea caſe or your Gowland's Lotion. I have the pleaſure to inform you the one you ſent me about ſix weeks ago, has had the deſired effect. It was applied for an Eruption on the arms. I ſhall write by this day's poſt to a Miſs Mawdſley, who is on a viſit at Mr. Hodgſon's, Attorney, Chancery-lane, to call, or ſend you the money. If ſhe ſhould have left town before my letter arrives, I will take care to remit you a guinea the very firſt opportunity.

Direct, Mrs. C. Smith, Your's, &c.

PRESTON, LANCASHIRE. CORDELIA SMITH."

To Mr. DICKINSON, *No.* 55, *Long-Acre.*

" SIR,

" I ſhould think myſelf wanting in gratitude, if I did not declare to the world the efficacy of your truly valuable medicine, called " *Gowland's Lotion.*"—My wife, who had from her infancy poſſeſſed as good a complexion as moſt of her ſex, was ſuddenly attacked with a violent ſurfeit, from eating a glaſs of Ice Cream, when ſhe had rather overheated herſelf with walking, about three years ago, which was a mortification doubly felt, as ſhe was but a young woman, and never had any blemiſh on her face before. She applied to the faculty for aſſiſtance, ſhe had recourſe to the ſea water; making trial alſo of many other ſpecifics; both internal and external application; but to no effect; the diſorder, as it grew older, became more and more outrageous, diſfiguring her ſo much, that her relatives in the country, to whom ſhe paid a viſit laſt ſummer, did not know her until ſhe acquainted them with her name, for it was difficult to diſcriminate her features.—Her noſe became almoſt twice its natural ſize; her eye laſhes, (which were ever remarkably long and handſome) not to be ſeen; her lips parched and cruſted like the outſide of the moſt ordinary kind of bread; her face was exceedingly inflamed, and ſometimes of a purple colour, with numerous piſtules; but on her forehead and her chin were great abundance of little black ſpots interſperſed with angry eruptions, that a caſual beholder might have ſuppoſed ſhe had been ſhot in the face with large grained gun-powder, for the black ſpots blended with the fiery pimples, produced a hideous effect. I have, however, the ſatisfaction of telling you now, that her face, from only uſing one of the quart bottles of your Lotion, is happily reſtored almoſt to its priſtine hue and natural complexion. I have made this acknowledgement to you from gratitude, and on a general principle of Philanthropy to mankind, wiſhing that all who may happen to labour under ſo hateful a malady, may meet with the ſame ſalutary relief; my wife wiſhes I would expreſs her grateful acknowledgement for the benefit ſhe has received from your excellent Lotion, while I feeling myſelf much gratified at the event, beg leave to ſubſcribe myſelf,

Sir,

Your moſt humble
and obedient Servant,
GEORGE SAVILLE CAREY.

Francis-ſtreet, Rathbone Place,
July 25, 1795.

To Mr. DICKINSON, No. 55, LONG-ACRE.

"SIR,

"IF I was ſkilled enough in deſcription, to give a correct picture of the former ſtate of my diſeaſe, contraſted with its preſent degree of improvement, I ſhould eſteem my endeavours laudably exerted. As however I think my own, or any other pen, unequal to conveying a full idea of the late deplorable condition of my face, a general account muſt ſuffice. I had an eruption, from I know not what cauſe, as hideous as ever was ſeen, conſiſting of cluſters of inflamed and ulcerated lumps, and accompanied with a general efflorescence. To repeat the train of regular medical means it led me through, would be as tedious as it would be invidious to point out the recommenders; it is ſufficient to ſay, that the remedies I uſed were of the moſt varied deſcription, indeed, till variety was exhauſted, and that with complete neffi:acy, they took up a period of two years. I have now uſed your Lotion a month, and ſo remarkable have been its powers, that had not the amendment been the moſt progreſſive, I ſhould have doubted the ſource of it. From the disfigured ſtate I before deſcribed, my face is altogether *clear* and *well*, and that by a mode the moſt pleaſant and ſatisfactory. I have given you thoſe facts, and wiſh they may poſſeſs all the force with my fellow ſufferers, which I am confident your admirable remedy deſerves, and remain,

Your obliged Servant,

BRISTOL. ANTHONY CRUGER.

*** This Gentleman is ſon to the late Member of Parliament for Briſtol.

To Mr. DICKINSON, No. 55, LONG-ACRE.

"SIR,

"I do freely admit you the uſe of my name in your Pamphlets; and alſo, if you think proper, in the Hull Packet. *I have a ſatisfaction in allowing you this privilede, as it muſt convince the world that my complain, proceeded neither from a foul contaminated habit, or from drinking:—a concluſion that muſt always be drawn from a cure's being obtained by your Medicine.* This accounts for the readineſs with which ſuch reſpectable perſons grant you the uſe of their names, as it is a circumſtance even flattering to themſelves.

"For nine years paſt I was afflicted with a very violent, painful, and disfiguring eruption, which almoſt covered my face. During this time, I was almoſt conſtantly taking the different medicines in uſe for ſuch complaints, but without any other effect than to injure my general health: I alſo viſited Harrowgate, Scarborough, and the other watering places, with as little ſucceſs: fortunately I at length heard of your Gowland's Lotion; three bottles of it have entirely cured me; the alternate itching and burning have ſubſided, and my face has become perfectly ſmooth, cool, and comfortable, and free from any diſeaſe whatever.

"This you are at liberty to publiſh, both for the reaſons above ſtated as well as to beget a confidence in the public mind, from which they themſelves may eventually benefit.

I am your's, &c.

HULL, Oct. 12, 1793. "FRANCIS STAINTON.

High Street, corner of Scale-lane.

To Mr. DICKINSON, No. 55, LONG-ACRE.

"SIR,

"Having had a moſt teazing humour in my face and neck, induced me "try your Gowland's Lotion, which has ſo far removed it that I truſt another Quart Bottle will perfect a cure, which I beg you will be ſo obliging as to ſend, directed for Mrs. Lloyd, at Lady Mary Cook's, Berkeley-ſquare, corner of Mount-ſtreet.

October 26, 1798.

To Mr. DICKINSON, No. 55, LONG-ACRE.

"SIR,

"My ſon informs me that he wrote to you for a Box of your Lotion, but your rule being not to ſend any out previous to a remittance of the money, and his caſe requiring a ſpeedy remedy, he purchaſed *two pint bottles in the country, from which he received ſo much benefit* as to induce me to encloſe a Hull Bank Bill for a Guinea Box, which pleaſe to ſend immediately, directed to John Tutill, ſen. Hook, near Howden, Yorkſhire.

Nov. 30, 1798.

As theſe reſpectable teſtimonies muſt be ſufficient to prove, ſatisfactorily, the power of the Lotion to cure all Eruptions, and remove every blemiſh on the Skin, the Proprietor will content himſelf with ſelecting but one more from the great number in his poſſeſſion, and which he received from the celebrated Dr. GARNETT, of Harrowgate:

To Mr. DICKINSON, No. 55, Long-Acre.

"SIR,

"I have tried your Lotion in various ſpecies of Cutaneous Eruption, "and when I have been diſappointed in its effects, I have had reaſon to "attribute that diſappointment more to the inattention of the patient, than "to the want of power in the Lotion. The ſulphurated waters of this place "ſometimes cure theſe complaints, but there are many inſtances in which "they have failed, where the Lotion has ſucceeded, particularly in the "*herpes farinoſus*, and in that ſpecies of the *herpes puſtuloſus* which affects "the face. In theſe caſes I have generally ſucceeded by the application of "the Lotion. Indeed, in almoſt every inſtance in which I have tried it, "its good effects have been evident.

I am, &c. T. GARNETT."

HARROWGATE, July 16, 1794

The Lotion is prepared and ſold by the only Proprietor, ROBERT DICKINSON, No. 55, LONG-ACRE, LONDON, in Quart Bottles of 8s. 6d.—Pints 5s. 3d. each, and in Caſes containing the quantity of five Pint Bottles for One Guinea.

As experience teaches that Medicines are ſubject to the arts of the unprincipled in proportion to their excellence and reputation, This ſhould always be enquired for in the name of

DICKINSON's GOWLAND's LOTION,

Prepared at No. 55, LONG-ACRE, LONDON.

(I ſay it ſhould be *aſked* for in that name.)

Pleaſe to obſerve that a LABEL is paſted on every BOTTLE, which is GENUINE, ſigned by the NAME and in the HAND-WRITING of the PROPRIETOR as follows, all not ſo ſigned are COUNTERFEIT.

This Bottle is prepared by me } *Rob Dickinson* { At the Warehouſe, No. 55, Long-Acre.

And One Hundred Pounds reward will be paid on conviction of a Counterfeit and forgery of this Signature.

This LOTION may alſo be had Genuine, (IF SIGNED AS ABOVE) of every reputable vender of Medicines in Europe.

The Guinea Caſe, containing five pints, ordered by letter, ſent to all parts of England from Long-Acre only, and warranted to arrive ſafe; in this there is a ſaving of Five Shillings and Three-pence.—The reaſon for this great difference in the price, is, that perſons, by purchaſing this quantity, give the article an opportunity of diſplaying thoſe powers, and of producing thoſe effects, which half the quantity would not do. By this meaſure BENEFIT to the purchaſer is made CERTAIN, and the credit of the medicine is thereby the more advanced.

END OF THE SECOND PART.

Printed by J. S. BARR, No. 14, Brydges-ſtreet, Covent-Garden.